WEATHER FORFCAST:

Tomorrow Increasing cloudiness

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 65 degrees.

VOLUME 2 | ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1906 | NUMBER 268

$30,000 STOCK

Of Goods For Sale!

Beginning Thursday, January 17, and continuing for 30 days, we will sell our entire stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, clothing and groceries at actual wholesale cost. Everything goes in this sale except wagons and farm implements. A large assortment of buggies is included in this cost sale. We have over-bought for the season and want to reduce our $30,000 in the next 30 days to $15,000. If you are "from Missouri" we can "show you" we are doing what we claim. This sale will be for spot cash--nothing will be charged--as we need the money more than we need the goods. President Roosevelt could not buy on credit from us during this sale. Opportunity knocks once at every man's door. : : : : : : : :

This is Your Opportunity

The Big Store

Reed & Harrison

COTTON PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN LANDS A BOGY

Washington, Jan. 29.—"Colonial cotton" seems to be a bogie man in the imaginations of "bears" to disturb American raisers when they dream of opulence. At all events some figures which the government has lately gathered suggest that the "bears" have been too hopeful as to the ability of European Nations to raise cotton in the colonies in such quantities as will affect the price of America's short staple. In 1904 England, France, Germany and Italy succeeded in raising only 9,361 bales in their Indian colonies. Of this number England got from her colonies, excluding the British East Indies aod Egypt, 7,670 bales. Nearly half of them came from Western Africa, 1,625 bales from the British West Indies and British Guiana, 1,460 bales from Cyprus and Malta, 609 from Eastern Africa, 642 from Central Africa and Uganda, three bales from Southern Africa and eighteen from Australasia.

To show the progress which has resulted from a year's agitation on the part of European spinners, the government has made some comparisons. In 1903, it is shown, England got from all its colonies, except in the East Indies, in which no new experiments have been made, 2,597 bales and in 1904, 7,670 bales.

Dr. Browall.

Dr. Browall, who, while in the country, on account of his horse stumbling, accidently discharged his gun, thereby receiving the bullet through the upper part of his arm, breaking it, though suffering excruciating pain and the wound being dangerous, will not, in the opinion of the doctors, lose his arm.

The expressions of regret among the Doctor's friends, who are legion, are profound, and it is sincerely hoped there may be no complications which will preclude his early, complete recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Morrison, from Tacoma, Wash., daughter and soninlaw of J. J. Luttrell, arrived today noon. They expect to locate in Ada permanently.

THREE HUNDRED MEN MAKE SEARCH FOR LOST CHILD

Vinita, I. T., Jan. 29.—The search still continues for the child of Henry Woods, of Zena, I. T., which wandered away from home a week ago, but no trace of the lost child can be found. About 5 o'clock in the evening of last Saturday a week ago the three-year-old daughter of Henry Woods strolled away from home and has not been seen or heard of since, although a diligent search has been kept up both day and night. Three hundred men are now engaged in the search for the lost child. The child had been missing only a few minutes when the search began, but not a single trace of her could be found.

The surrounding country is very rough and deep ravines are near the house, many large timber wolves are in this vicinity and fears are entertained that a large timber wolf slipped upon the little girl and devoured her.

Henry Vandagriff, one of the searching parties, fell under his horse and sustained a broken leg. This is the most singular and mysterious disappearance ever heard of in this country.

Captain of the "Slocum" Guilty.

New York, Jan. 29.—Capt. W. H. Vanschaick, has been found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when the steamer burned with a loss of over 1,000 lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Blaze at Bennington.

Bennington, I.T. Jan. 29.—The first big fire in the history of Bennington occured Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, when four large stone business houses were burned, entailing a total loss of $18,000, about half of which was covered by insurance.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

STANDARD OIL TROUBLES QUEER THE OIL FIELDS

Bartlesville, I. T., Jan. 29.—Orders have been received by the Standard Oil Company that hereafter only a third of the Mid-Continent field's output will be bought owing to the fact that the Standard Company would be prevented from continuing as a buyer and transporter of petroleum through the proceedings instituted by Mr. Hadley of Missouri. There is a production of 56,000 barrels daily.

The operators are organizing to send a delegation to see the Standard Company's agents in Kansas City since the enforcement of such an order for long would mean the suspension of all activity here soon. Failing they will go to Mr. Hadley to see if he intends to prevent the Standard from transporting oil across Missouri.

The committee will tell him that if the Standard is ousted from Missouri it will shut off the market for petroleum products in this field, because the pipe line from the Mid-Continent field runs through a portion of Missouri Already the reduction by two-thirds of the amount formerly taken by the Standard Company has demoralized business and there are fears that the Standard will cease entirely to take oil during the agitation.

It is Coming.

The Imperial Saxaphone Quartette, at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 31 Come and hear the greatest reader of modern times, Miss Josephine Retz.

Subscribe for The News.

A SERIOUS FIRE IN U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Newport, R. I., Jan. 29.—Seven buildings connected with the United States Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island in this city were destroyed by fire last night, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

The fire was discovered at 9:30 o'clock by a sentry in passing the machine shop. The alarm was given and all the apprentice boys, 1,500 in number, members of the detachment of marines and enlisted men, answered the call to quarters. By the time a bucket brigade had been formed the flames had spread to the detention building and this and some smaller storehouses were destroyed. The Newport firemen responded to a call, but by this time the paymaster's office and storehouses were burning fiercely.

Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out. Physical instructor Joseph Kirby liberated them by a heroic effort.

To My Friends and Customers.

I wish to state that I am now associated with T. J. Chambless and would be glad to have my acquaintances to call and see me at any time. At this store you can find any and everything you need such as dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, groceries and farming implements of all kinds.

2t 268 2w-42 Respectfully
C. C. Hargis.
Formerly with E. L. Steed.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office. tf

JACK THE STABBER WOUNDS HIS 16TH GIRL

St. Louis, Jan 29.—While walking along Kossuth avenue after night-fall last evening Bertha Riley, aged 11 years, was approached by a young man who stabbed her in the back and then fled. The girl ran home and was given medical attention, the physician stating that the wound was not serious. This makes the sixteenth girl who has been stabbed in the streets after night within the past two weeks, presumably by one young man who is designated as "Jack the Stabber." He is supposed to be a lunatic at large and although almost the entire police force has been looking for him in the evening no trace has been discovered.

THE ELECTRICAL BUSINESS

like every other business has its styles and its fashions. Our stock of fixtures is always up to the minute. We are also prepared to render the best service in plumbing and waterworks supplies and our prices are always consistent with our services. The best is always the cheapest. We also carry a full line of steam fixtures. Your patronage solicited.

Ada Electric and Plumbing Supply Co., Phone 237

MODEL BAKERY

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
A Fine Line of Candies

116 SOUTH BROADWAY, OPPOSITE OLD POSTOFFICE

COAL! COAL!!

Midway and Henryetta fancy lump, $6.00 per ton. Some certain party is trying to mislead by telling the people of Ada that he is connected with me in the coal business. I will say to the citizens of Ada that I have no partner at all.

G. M. ANGLIN.

Phone 249. Orders Delivered to Any Part of the City

Enjoy an evening at the W. J. Wilson Billiard and Pool Parlors. Everything first class.

BILLIARDS ---AND--- **POOL**

L. N. JAMES Mgrs.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

GUS KRANNICH

THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done.

K. C. Tailor Shop. - - Ada, I. T.
(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

Box Candies a Specialty

At the Postoffice News Stand

Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments.

Phone No. 122

The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President. JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President.
FRANK JONES Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst Cashier.

Capital Stock, - - - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.00
Undivided Profits. - - - - - - - - - - - 20,200.00

Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER - - - PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

A BROADER ACQUAINTANCE FOR ADA.

The News repeats, Ada needs to be better known abroad.

Of course she is well and favorably known by her neighbors, to whom she is an object of continuing envy. But this town wants a wider acquaintance back in the states. Thousands of good people back there are pining for the Great Southwest. Ada needs more people, more enterprises and more money. To draw these things hither it will require some pains and some money expended in wise advertising. Regardless of any effort made by us, there will be some straggling immigratiom this way; but the bulk and cream of it will fall to the communities which unceasingly din their glories into the ears of the world. People in a moving mood read with avidity all literature descriptive of a land of opportunty, and they usually buy the ticket to the town they have read and heard most of. If Ada lags listlessly on in this matter she may wake up to learn she has missed the tide.

Now, this proclaiming abroad the glories of the town does not mean extravagant, hot air falsehoods to deceive and allure prospective settlers and investors. Such booming is dishonest, is wrong. The mere truth—the whole truth—about Ada is charm enough. But the truth must be heralded aloud and abroad, and the organized enterprise of the city must do it.

Either the commercial club should take this matter up or else there should be organized, as heretofore suggested by the News, an auxiliary body, say, a 15,000 club. For the truth about Ada must be told.

PECK'S BAD BOY WITH THE CIRCUS

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK
Author of "Peck's Bad Boy Abroad," Etc.

(Copyright by J. B. Bowles.)

A Senator's Son Bets the Bad Boy That Elephants Are Cowards—They Let a Bag of Rats Loose at the Afternoon Performance—The Elephants Stampede, Pa Fractures a Rib and General Pandemonium Reigns.

Gee, but I must be an easy mark. I have got so I bet on a sure thing, and when a fellow bets on a sure thing he is bound to lose.

It was this way. The show arrived in Washington, D. C., on a Sunday morning, and, as usual, all the boys in town came to the lot to see us put up the tents. I was around with pa and the boss canvasman, and the town boys could see I belonged to the show, and they envied me and wanted to get acquainted with me, so I would let them walk around with me, and go into the tents Sunday afternoon and see the animals.

There was one boy with a sort of rough rider hat on, and buckskin fringe on his pants, and everybody said he was a senator's son, but the other boys had rather be acquainted with me, because I belonged to the show, and I took pity on the senator's son and let him talk to me, without looking cross at him, or snubbing him, as I do most boys who try to butt in on me. I got to liking the senator's son and had him come in the tent, and we put in the afternoon looking at the animals.

The elephants were chewing hay and looking fierce, and the senator's boy said elephants were the greatest cowards on earth, and I said, "Not on your life; the giant in our show is the greatest coward, and the behemoth of holy writ is next." The senator's son said elephants were such cowards they were afraid of mice, and we could take a trap full of mice and turn them loose in the ring and the elephants would stampede, and he would bet five dollars on it. I excused myself for a moment and told pa what the senator's son offered to bet, and pa said: "Here's $50, and you can take all the bets you can get. Why, this herd of elephants would walk on mice, and rats, too. You bet with him and tell him to bring along all the rats and mice he can find in the white house, and you can turn them into the ring Monday afternoon when the elephants do their turn, and if an elephant bats an eye I will eat his ears for mushrooms."

I went back to young Mr. Senator and took his bet, and told him I had plenty more money to bet the same way, and he said the next afternoon he would come with his mice and rats, and a lot of money to bet that you couldn't hold that flock of elephants with log chains when he opened his bag of rats and mice.

Well, how it got into the papers I do not know, but the next morning they all said an interesting experiment would be made the next afternoon at the great and only circus, to determine once and for all whether elephants were afraid of mice, and that a senator's son and a son of one of the proprietors of the show would conduct the experiment by turning loose a lot of mice and rats in the rings at precisely 3:30 p. m.

Well, you never saw such a crowd in a circus as we had that afternoon. It seemed as though the whole population turned out, foreign ministers, negroes, society people and clerks. That senator's son and the whole family, and the neighbors, must have been up all night catching mice and rats, and it took nine boys and three servants to carry the baskets and traps and bags of mice and rats. I passed them all in and we lined up on a front seat to wait for the elephant stunt, and when the thing was ripe we were to empty the whole mess of vermin into the ring.

I felt as though something was wrong, 'cause I saw the new moon over my left shoulder the night before, and now I wish I had died before this thing happened. When the Japanese jugglers went out of the ring I knew that was the cue for the elephants to come in, and when the dressing room curtain was pulled aside and old Bolivar came out at the head of the herd, and they marched around the outside of the ring, clear around the tent, my heart jumped up into my throat, and I felt sick.

The senator's boy said: "When these rats and things begin to chase your old elephants, you won't be able to see their tails for the dust they will kick up."

Then I thought of the money pa had given me to bet, and I offered to bet it all, and a negro produced funds and took my bets like a bookmaker.

Well, after doing a turn around the big ring, the trainer steered the elephants into the middle ring, and the great audience leaned forward to catch every trick the elephants did. Us boys held on to the bags that the mice and things were in, waiting for our cue. The elephants stood on their heads and hind feet, and fore feet, laid down, fired pistols, and did everything just right, without making a mistake. Finally the trainer formed the whole herd into a grand pyramid, with old Bolivar in the center, each elephant holding an American flag with his trunk, and waving it, and the audience broke out into a cheer that fairly ripped the canvass.

Then I said to young Mr. Senator: "Come on with your rats, now, and I win $50." All hands picked up the baskets and bags and went to the side of the ring and emptied the whole bunch of more than 500 into the ring. The rats and mice rushed for the elephants, and then turned and made a rush for the reserved seats.

Oh, dear, what a time we had. The elephants got down off that pyramid so quick it would make your head swim, and old Bolivar trumpeted in abject fear, and tried to break away, but pa came along with a tent stake and hit Bolivar over the head, and told the trainer to put the elephants back into the pyramid and hold them there till the bell rung for them to cease their stunt. The trainer couldn't do anything with them, and they bellowed and dodged mice and shyed at rats, and Bolivar took his trunk and swatted pa clear across the ring.

The elephants followed Bolivar to the main entrance, each elephant trying to walk on the heels of the one ahead of him, and all the circus hands trying to head off the elephants, but they wouldn't head off. They were simply scared to death, and they broke out the side of the tent near the lemonade stand and went whooping out into the open air and freedom while the audience yelled with joy.

Young Mr. Senator said to me: "What do you think of elephants now?"

I told him to take his money and be darned.

The audience was getting nervous so the band struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and they were quieting down as the curtain to the dressing room raised and the horses for the chariot race came out. Just then a woman with red socks got up on a chair in the press seats and pulled her dress away up and yelled, "Rats!" and another woman screamed and jumped up on a seat with her clothes at half mast, and yelled that there were mice on the seats. In less than two minutes every woman in the audience, and the bearded woman, and the fat woman, were standing up on something, holding up their dresses and shaking the skirts and screaming, and when the fat woman fell into the arms of the bearded woman, in a faint, and the bearded woman dropped the fat woman, pa told the bearded woman he was ashamed of her for screaming, 'cause she ought to be more of a man than that.

Well, every mouse and rat in the bunch seemed to be looking for women to scream at them, and there was no use trying to run a show with such an excited audience, so pa had the band play "Good Night, Ladies," and he announced that the performance might be considered over for the afternoon. Everybody made a rush for the exits. Each woman held up her skirts and fairly galloped to get away from the mice and rats.

They all got out of the tent finally, and then the managers had a meeting to find out who started the trouble and what it was best to do about it. I was sitting alone on a front seat, thinking over the scenes of the afternoon, and wondering what the young senator's son would do with the money he won of me, and whether he had depopulated the white house of rats and mice, so the president would notice it. I was thinking about elephants and wondering if they were cowards by nature, or had acquired cowardice by associating with mankind, when pa came along and sat down by me, a picture of despair, 'cause Bolivar had fractured one of his ribs, and the fat woman had paralyzed his knees sitting on his lap while they brought her to after she fainted when she thought a rat was climbing into her sock.

Pa sighed, and said: "Hennery, I wanted an exciting life, to keep me from brooding over advancing age, and I chose the circus business, but I find it is rather too strenuous for me. Each day something occurs to try my nerves. I do not claim that you are to blame for it all, but I think I could enjoy my position with the show if you would take the first train that goes north, and leave me for a while. What I need is rest. Go, boy, go!"

I felt sorry for pa, but I put my arm around him, and I said: "Pa, do not fear. I will never desert you, until the season is over. Wherever you go, I will go, and I will keep you awake, don't fear. Now that we are going into the sunny south, where every man may have it in for you, 'cause you were a Yankee soldier, I will stay by you, and there will be things doing that will make you think the past has been a sweet dream. See, pa!"

Pa sighed again, and said: "This is too much!" and he rushed off to find the elephants.

ENGLISHMEN IN DUELS.

Some of the Famous Men Who Have Fought with Swords and Pistols.

The earl of Kimberley's much discussed challenge to Col. Sapwell is a reminder that though the days of dueling are considered to have passed in England, the fighting spirit will still break out on occasions, says the London Express.

Not so very long ago Mr. Winston Churchill was challenged to an encounter a l'outrance by an irate constituent at Oldham. One hesitates to think what would have happened had Mr. Churchill had leisure enough to resume his martial role.

Lord Beaconsfield once challenged O'Connell to a duel, but the famous statesman found himself bound over to keep the peace in a police court instead of departing across the channel to blow out the brains of his political opponent.

O'Connell himself fought a duel with a member of the Irish house of commons named D'Esterre and killed his opponent.

Another fatal duel was that in which Lord Camelford, one of the most confirmed duellists of his day and a man who had the death of more than one fellow creature on his hands, was killed by Mr. Best. Both were excellent shots, and one of the two pistols used was supposed to be slightly more perfect than the other. A piece of money was tossed up to decide the choice. Best won, and in the result Lord Camelford fell mortally wounded.

The last duel fought in Ireland was between a mayor of Sligo and a member of the legal profession, but honors were declared easy, for nothing happened.

Mr. Tierney charged Pitt with "obstructing the defenses of the country," and that oratorical observation sounded so terrible in the ears of the eminent statesman that he sent his seconds to Mr. Tierney.

The two met at three o'clock one Sunday morning at Putney eath, not far from the Kingston road, fired two shots at each other and then returned home quite well for breakfast.

Charles James Fox, Pitt's brilliant rival, took occasion to make some scathing observations on the powder supplied by the war office and promptly received a challenge from Mr. Adams. Fox accepted, the duel was fought and the statesman was wounded. "Adams," he is reported to have said on that lamentable occasion, "I do believe you'd have killed me if you hadn't used government powder."

Clearing for Action.

The importance of removing all unnecessary objects from the decks of men-of-war was emphasized on board the Japanese Mikasa, on which 23 men were killed or wounded by the fragments of an optic telegraph that had been hit by a bomb.

Poor Man!

"What is a summer resort, pa?"

"A man entirely surrounded by a body of women."—Judge.

CREEKS' MEDICINE MAN.

Has Some Singular Convictions to Which He Rigidly Adheres.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking, in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he as well as the patient will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel, says the Indian Journal.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pall-bearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defense, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the full of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.

Spectacles in China.

China has recently issued an edict prohibiting, except in the treaty ports, the sale of metal-rimmed spectacles. Tan shoes are also tabooed, and anyone dealing in them renders himself liable to decapitation. This latter drastic regulation is due to the fact that yellow is there the imperial color, to be worn by none save members of the royal family.

Hunting Rare Deer in Siam.

A representative of Jamrach, the well known animal dealer, is now in Bangkok, apparently in search of the big deer known as the Cervus Schomburki, not a single specimen of which has ever reached Europe alive. They are to be found only in the ranges of hills in the higher lands in Siam.—Siam Observer.

Rejoiced with the Others.

Minister—I made seven hearts happy to-day.

Parishioner—How was that?

"Married three couples."

"That makes only six."

"Well, do you think I did it for nothing?"—Stray Stories.

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself that I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, griping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 3 in red on the front label.

Sold Everywhere, Price $1.00.

THE MK and T RAILWAY LINES

TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.
THE RIGHT TRAINS
BETWEEN

St. Louis	Houston,
Hanibal,	Dallas,
Kansas City,	Fort Worth,
Junction City,	San Antonio
Oklahoma City,	Galveston,
In the North,	in Texas.

and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 112 Express, daily.....4 05 p m
No. 564 Local, except Sunday.11 53 a m

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 111 Express, daily.....11 53 a m
No. 563 Local, except Sunday.2 16 p m

Annual Convention Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers Association of Texas, Dallas, Texas, January 23 to 25, 1906. For this occasion the Frisco will sell tickets at $6.80 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Jan. 22, 23 and 24, limit for return Jan. 27th, 1906.

I. McNair, Agent,
Ada, I. T.

Ada Opera House

Otis B. Weaver
Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE IN THE
Weaver Building,
Corner 12th & Broadway.

To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, *Southwest?*

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a *sample copy FREE.*

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors : : : : :

Weaver Building, :-: 12th and Broadway.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.

FRISCO SYSTEM

Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A.,
Wichita Kansas.

FRISCO SYSTEM

TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor,	4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp,	9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight,	3:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor	9:00 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass	9:05 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight	7:45 a.m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

LOCAL NEWS

Mayor Duncan went to Tupelo.

E. L. Steed went to Wetumka.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, phone 185. tf 193

Will Jones is out again after two weeks sickness.

W. J. Reed went to Pauls Valley.

Deputy Marshal Sublett left for Marrietta.

C. H. Hardesty was down from Konawa on business.

For fine confectionery and fruits the Elite leads. 26t 244

J. C. Little, Esq., was up from Roff yesterday.

Frank Fleet of Sasakwa was in town Sunday.

I. J. Bailey and wife, from near Tyrola, were in town today.

The Elite Cafe serves the best short orders in the city. 26t 244

Mrs. Perry Lanham and children were from Center shopping.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building. 233 tf

Col. J. W. Hays made a trip to Stonewall.

Judge Winn was in Stonewall yesterday.

George A. Henley has returned from a business trip to Kansas City.

Idus Harris spent Sunday with his brother at Whitewright, Tex.

Leonard Malicoate, from Madison county, Kentucky, is visiting his brother, F. M.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office. 5 tf

H. F. Douglass, a prominent banker of Shawnee, was in Ada Sunday.

First class dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Hougton at Mrs. Emory's corner Broadway and West 14th Street. 6t 268

R. E. Davenport, a leading attorney of Mt. Vernon, Texas, and an old friend of the editor, was in the city today enroute to Maude on professional business.

John Beard returned from Shawnee, Okla.

Miss Alice Saunders returned home last afternoon from a month's visit with relatives at Sherman.

J. F. Winters and Lee Daggs left today for Poteau to attend court.

Mrs. W. A. Alexander spent Sunday with her sister at Stonewall, Mr. Alexander returning with her.

Ladies, you can get calling cards at the News that are simply superb.

Mrs. Rogers, mother of U. B., has gone to Jefferson, Texas, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. W. L. Cochran and wife and daughter, Miss Ella, of Stonewall, spent Sunday with the family of J. F. McKeel.

Mrs. Sallie Mat Carnes, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Pete Rollow, returned to Stonewall today.

Judge C. A. Galbraith and Mrs. Galbraith of Oklahoma City are visiting fheir kinspeople, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ebey.

M. H. Hawkins of Hickory gave the News a pleasant call today.

The agent for the Winona Mills hosiery and fine underwear is in the city for this week. Think over what you want. If I should miss you call me up at the Hotel Byrd and oblige 2t 268

O. H. Woods.

M. Y. Wilson of Corsicana, Texas, is in the city prospecting.

Judge E. W. Cantrell, an attorney of Iola, Kansas, has been prospecting in Ada. He is so well pleased with the town that he left today for Kansas to make preparations to remove hither.

Mayor W. L. Cochran of Stonewall was in town today for the first time in a good while. He says he notes much improvement in Ada since his last visit.

Republican Pow-wow.

Deputy Marshals Brents and Cummings left this forenoon for Checotah to attend the meeting of the territorial republican executive committee. There is to be a big banquet tonight and a meeting of the committee Tuesday. U. S. Marshal Colbert and the Ardmore contingent were on the same train.

Much Freight Traffic.

There seems to be considerable freight traffic these days on the Frisco. The switches were blocked this morning in Francis, so that freight trains had to come to Ada to let the passengers pass. The passenger trains met here, and the switches were so full that it was a tight squeeze.

And the Druggist Laughed.

On last Saturday a lady drug drummer made the town of Ada. Now this lady was a bit plump, somewhat stout, rather obese—in rugged odiom, she was mighty fat. So much so that her grip could be more conveniently carried, held straight out.

Well, the lady of the grip flitted—insofar as she was capable of flitting—into the pill emporium of one of Ada's leading druggists and proceeded to engage him in conversation in a very engaging manner. She made some very appropriate remarks about the nice weather, and then the nice town, and then the nice drug store, and eventually her nice samples. There came a pause, as pauses come when purchasers are deciding to buy, or perhaps how courteously to refuse. Possibly hoping to suggest a needed replenishment of stock the lady, in all seriousness, inquired, "Have you any Antifat on hand?" The druggist's eyes took a quick survey, he felt a violent disturbance of his risibles, turned red and swelled up in the face, lost control of himself and the druggist laughed! He tried manfully to recover his face and gravity, but no use—the second explosion was yet louder. The lady swept, with outraged dignity, out of the door—and the whole drugstore family laughed!

Notice.

By virtue of authority placed in me I will rent to the highest bidder for cash in hand under sealed bids on Saturday, February 3rd, 1906, at two o'clock p. m., the following land to-wit: East one-half of southeast ¼ of sec. 33, township 4, north, range 6, east, and southwest ¼ of sec. 34, township 4, north, range 6, east, this land located just east of the M. K. & T. Ry. adjoining the southeast part of Ada, except the small tract of land west of the M. K. & T. Ry. laying between the town and the railroad, which is reserved. There is something like 100 acrres of land in cultivation, the rest in pasture, containing in all about 240 acres. Together with all improvements east of the M. K. & T. Ry.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. 5t 268 w1-42

W. H. Braley, Receiver

Notice.

To all members of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Ada local: You are requested to be at the Labor Hall on Friday night, Feb. 2nd. Important business. Don't fail to be present—also the applicants who have not been instructed in the secrets.

By Committee, 5t 268

S. J. Armstrong,
J. D. Looper.

AUCTION SALE

Of Town Lots at Tupelo, Indian Territory.

On February 8, there will be an auction sale of town lots, both business and residence, at Tupelo, I. T., when splendid opportunities for investment and speculation will be offered. The terms of sale will be one-half cash and balance in 3 and 6 months. Round trip tickets will be sold at all points on the M. K. & T. railroad from Oklahoma City and from Denison, Texas at one and one-third fare. For further particulars address 12t 264 w2t 41

W. C. Duncan, Ada, I. T.
Geo. Northup, Oklahoma City.

- Make Good -

Resolutions

For the New Year.

RESOLVE to give your feet all the comfort possible. - - - - -

Keep this resoltuion by buying your shoes from

Chapman

The Shoeman

Surprise Store

Pennies saved will soon amount to dollars. When on the look for bargains don't fail to come by the

SURPRISE STORE

14-qt tin dishpans 10c
3 boxes of Searchlight matches.....10c
10-qt tin buckets.....10c
3-lb bucket Golden Axle Grease.....15c
1 lot of boys' and men's heavy winter caps....10c

We are offering some extra bargains in boys' pants in sizes from 5 to 15 years. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 45c, they all go at 2 pairs for.....75c

1 lot small boys' all wool sweaters. These sweaters are actually worth 75c and $1.00. 4 dozen to select from in red, white, blue and mixed colors, in small sizes only each 45c

Surprise Store

The People Who Put the Price Down

Gen. Wheeler's Last Ambition.

Gen. Wheeler was an examle of the hard fighting southern leaper, who knew when the war was over and became one of the most useful citizens of the reunited country.

Congressman Dolliver relates a good story of the late Gen Wheeler. He says that Wheeler came to him in 1898 and besought him to use his influence wth the president to get him(Wheeler)a place in the army. Dolliver told him he was too old to fight and that he should stand aside and let the young men do the work. "My boy," replied Wheeler, "you don't understand, I was graduated from the United States military academy, but when the war came I went with my state, and left the service of the federal government. I fought pretty hard in that war, and you can't scare me by telling me what the hardships will be. I may die down there in Cuba with the fever, as you say, but you don't know how much good it would do me now to have the privilege of dying in the uniform of a United States soldier."

For Cash ONLY

50-lb U. S. Flour	$1.20
50-lb Gilt Edge Flour	1.00
Corn per can	5c
White Swan Corn per can	10c
3 cans Pumpkin	25c
3 cans Blackberries 25c or 6 for	45c
3 cans Strawberries 25c or 6 for	45c
3 cans Gooseberries 25c or 6 for	45c
2 cans Muscal Grapes	25c
2 cans Table Peaches	25c
2 cans Green Gage Plums	25c
20 lb Lima Beans	$1.00
1-gal can Scuders Maple Syrup	$1.20
50-lb can Lard	$4.00

Will Sell Anything We Have at Cost.

R. S. TOBIN.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D.D.S., Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER



Pioneer Dental Office

ESTABLISHED 1901.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR RENT:—For part of crop, good farm, water in yard, good house. Apply to S. R. Tolbert. 2t 268

FOR SALE:—Cash or credit, two work mules, or will trade for Ada property. 268 tf
U. G. Winn.

FOR SALE:—Two large fine mules; one nearly new three inch wagon; one set splendid wagon harness, for cash. Apply to Sol Moss. 246-tf

FOR RENT:—Good 4-room house, North Ada. 267 4t
Otis B. Weaver.

I want a job, handy doing office work or working yards. Will do any kind of work. 2t 267
Columbus Thomas, (Colored.)
Call at B. A. Masons.

Low Rates

To California and the Northwest via the Frisco System daily February 15th to April 7th. $25.00 to California points and relatively as low rates to points in the northwest.

Maps, schedules and other information will be cheerfully and promptly furnished on application to

I. McNair, Agt., Ada, I. T.
L. C. Farrington, T. P. A.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kansas.

La Grippe and Pneumonia.

Pneumonia often follows La Grippe but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Mr. G. Vacher, of 157 Osgood St., Chicago, writes "My wife had a severe case of la grippe three years ago, and it left her with a terrible cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Clark Drug Co. and Mason Drug Co.

A Menace to Health.

Kidney trouble is an insidious danger, and many people are victims of a serious malady before the symptoms are recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure corrects irregularities and strengthens and builds up the kidneys, and it should be taken at the first indication of kidney trouble, as it is impossible to have good health if the kidneys are deranged. Sold by Clark Drug Co. and Mason Drug Co.

Texas Testimony..

Wharton, Tex., May 22, 1905
"Please ship 3 gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure as per your quotations. We have been selling your Chill Cure for six years and think it the best Chill Tonic on the market."—L. B. Outler & Co., Druggists. Sold by Clark Drug Co.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.

First Class Work Guaranteed.
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.

South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail **Buggies**

The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices.

COAL! COAL!

REMEMBER we are still in the Coal Business and handle the best grades of Lehigh and McAlester Coal, and will sell it on a close margin. We also carry in stock stove, heator and coard wood.

PHONE 246.

ADA COAL CO.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

FRISCO

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
D. C. Farrington, T. P. A.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
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Wichita, Kansas.

Get one of those special duplicating mortgage books for business men. For sale at News office.

HENRY M. FURMAN,
TTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

Miss Mollie Kennedy

TRAINED NURSE.

KONAWA —Phone No. 1— I. T.

Graduate of Kankakee Training School, Illinois.

FOR LAND SURVEYING

See or Write to Me.

J. C. EARLY,

With J. H. Wright & Co.,
SULPHUR, IND. TER.

Subscribe for the News.

PROTECT YOUR BOOKS!

They're too valuable to be strewn about the room or house exposed to dust and damage! Of course you can't help it, if your book-case is full and of the old style solid construction. Better get rid of such a case, or start a new one that will always accommodate your books without being either too large or too small—one that grows with your library and always fits it. The

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case

is the original and only up-to-date sectional book-case and is made by the largest manufacturers of such goods in the world. It's furnished in a variety of grades, sizes and prices, adapted to any and all requirements. It's a system of units, each unit fitted with the perfection dust-proof roller-bearing door. But we'll be glad to show them if you call, or will send illustrated catalogue on request.



Sold By

W. C. DUNCAN.

THE

NICKEL STORE

SMALL PROFITS

QUICK SALES CASH

We do not sell on credit to anyone, no matter how wealthy or how honest. Please do not embarrass us by asking. We have moved to Main street, third door from Rollow's corner. A better house in which to show our goods.

Our Stationery Department

This is, has been and will be one of the most successful in the store. We sell pens, ink, mucilage, glue, composition books, ledgers, journals, day books. Tablets, both for pencil and ink, ruled or unruled

5c

We also in this department keep slates, slate pencils, ink stands, school boxes and school supplies. Come here for your school books. Any book used in town or country and we can save you money on them.

A complete, always up-to-date line of novels; standard authors

10c

Small Things

Hair pins, wire and horn, back combs, side combs, ladies, gents and childrens stockings, towels, darning cotton. Needles, Milward's gold eye at 4c per paper.

Hardware

Sargeant's food chopper, chops meat, vegetables, etc., ordinarily called sausage grinders,

$1.24

No. 1 steel traps, with chain 15c
Curry combs - - - 5c and 10c
Tack hammers - - 5c and 10c
Can opener with cork screw 10c
Harnes rivets, tubular 50 in a box, assorted lengths 5c, slatted or forked 100 in a box 5c, solid copper, 1-4 pound boxes - - - - - - - - - - 10c
Sure-clinch shoe tacks, brass and copper plated, 1-4 pound boxes

4c

First class American files
eight-inch - - - - - - - - 10c
Ten-inch - - - - - - - 12 1-2c
Twelve-inch - - - - - - - 20c
Don't buy reworked files when you can buy first class files at above prices.

Carpet tacks, 500 tacks in a box, 5c per box.

Crank egg beaters

10c

Knives and Forks

Best goods for the price, from 50c to $1.65 per set.

T hinges, three-inch and five-inch - - - - - - - 5c
Butt hinges, three-inch with screws - - - - - - 10c

WARRANTED SHEARS
Eigh-Inch
50c

Big bargains in

Tinware and Enameledware

Large enameled dishpan 50c
Enameled ladle - - - 10c
Baking pans - - - - 10c

Examine our stock and compare our prices.

Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully asking a continuance of same,
I am yours respectfully,

S. M. Shaw, Prop

The

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

Household Matters

To Warm the Feet.

Better than hot bottle is a flannel bag for your feet. Make it after the style of an ordinary pillow case and you will find it a great comfort, keeping your feet and legs very warm in bed, says the Chicago News.

Air the Clothes.

After blankets, sofa pillows, draperies of all descriptions, winter clothing, and in fact all the articles of use and wear that have been stored in camphor or moth-proofing substances during the summer are first taken from their coverings they should be be hung in the open air and sunshine for at least two days. That precaution will insure the destruction of any germs that may have summered in them.

Sponging Cloth.

Cloth for women's wear should always be shrunken before being made up. This is done to shrink it and to make it proof against rainspots. To shrink cloth spread it out on a long table, but do not open the folds of the material. Cover it with pieces of muslin made very wet with warm water; then roll the cloth up, rolling the wet muslin in with it. This will bring all the cloth in contact with the wet muslin. Allow this to remain rolled up for several hours, or a better way would be to do this at night and leave rolled up until morning, when it is to be opened out and pressed on both sides of the fold until dry, remembering that the right side of the cloth is always inside the fold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Uses of the Flat Iron.

In making garments, and especially dresses, the flat iron must be used from start to finish. In no other way can a satisfactory result be obtained in making a cloth, or other nice gown. Every little seam must be opened and pressed out. If you are pressing a skirt (and skirts need this attention not only when new, but also during their entire existence), place it right side down over a skirt board, smoothing it very evenly up on the board, and laying carefully any pleats or tucks. When the pleats have to be basted into place, use very fine thread, as a coarse thread is apt to leave its mark in the pressing. Now place a chair or stand under the skirt board to support the rest of the skirt, and this will prevent it from dragging the part to be pressed out of place. Let the iron be a moderately heavy one, and, after laying a clean wet cloth over the part to be pressed, press (do not iron) your garment; that is, do not rub the iron up and down and cross wise, but, when changing it from place to place, lift it. Move the iron frequently, or it will leave the impress of its shape upon the cloth. Slender irons are required when pressing waists. A seam presser may be made of a piece of curtain pole, or broom stick. It should be ten or twelve inches long, rolled evenly in flannel and covered with muslin, and is a great convenience for pressing sleeves.—Ladies' Home Journal.



Crumpets—Mix into a stiff batter one egg, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one pint of milk, and one and one-half pints of flour with which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, and bake on top of range in greased muffin rings on a hot, greased griddle.

Graham Gems—Sift together one cupful each of white and Graham flour, one and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Then add one egg and one cupful of sweet milk. Rye or oatmeal may be substituted for the Graham flour.

Chicken Salad Sandwiches — Bake chow paste in long slender shapes, like eclairs, cut narrower and shorter; when cold split apart on the ends and one side and fill with chicken salad; put the top back in place, after inserting a celery plume at each end. Garnish the serving dish with celery leaves and pim-olas or olives.

Hoecake—Take a very stiff batter of water and cornmeal, adding a pinch of salt. Grease a thick iron griddle very sparingly, and when hot put the batter on in a large cake about an inch thick. Smooth and cook slowly. When cooked on one side for about ten minutes turn carefully and cook on the other side. Serve whole, letting each one break off a portion.

Fig Cake—One and a half cups sugar, one-quarter cup butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup corn starch, whites of three eggs well beaten; bake in two layers and fill with fig filling; chop one pound of figs, add one-half cup sugar and one cup water, stew until soft and smooth, spread between the layers and frost the top of the cake with white frosting.

Spiced Rolls—Dissolve a yeast cake in one cupful of boiling water and one-half cupful of milk, and add flour as for bread mixture. When quite light, having set to "rise," mix in four eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one-half cupful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to knead. When light roll into a thin sheet, brush with butter, dredge with cinnamon, sugar and sprinkle with currants. Roll up, cut into rounds and bake in a moderately hot oven for about twenty minutes.

FRIED SCALLOPS.

MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING A DELECTABLE DISH

Surprising Ignorance on the Part of the General Public as to the Every-Day Life of a Very Common Shellfish--How Scallops First Came On the Market--The Manner of Their Capture.

THREE men at luncheon in a downtown chop house were eating fried scallops.

"Where do these things come from?" asked one.

"They're some kind of shellfish," ventured another.

"Yes, that's what they are," remarked the third man. "But they're cut into little squares like dice before they're cooked."

This conversation revealed that what the average person doesn't know about scallops would fill a pretty big book. The only true thing that any of the three men said was that scallops are a shellfish. But they are not cut into dice-like squares. The part of a scallop fit to eat is round, like the eye of an oyster, but it gets its cubic form from being tightly packed in boxes for shipment to market.

The scallop is a fall and winter delicacy. Like many other good things for the New Yorker's table, it comes from Long Island. Fishermen of the Maine coast also catch scallops, but Fulton Market dealers say they cannot equal the Long Island ones, and so the latter are the more popular here.

THE HOME OF THE SCALLOP.

Peconic Bay, on Long Island, is the home of the scallop sold in New York, and one town down there, New Suffolk, seems to have a monopoly of the scallop-catching industry. On September 1 scallop fishing is begun, and the baymen keep hard at it as long as the bay isn't closed by ice. So far this season does not give promise of a plentiful supply of scallops. As a consequence this shellfish is quite high now, the market price being about $4.50 a gallon. In an average season the price ranges from $1 to $2.

Scallops were first discovered in Peconic Bay about fifty years ago—in 1857, to be exact. One day in the late fall of that year a schooner from Norwalk, Conn., was seen sailing around off New Suffolk. The natives noticed she seemed to be dredging for something. A party of them, headed by Captain George I. Tuthill, a retired whaler, who died a few years ago, went out to the schooner and saw she was loaded with what they thought at first were clams, but which proved to be scallops. The sub-circular, ribbed shell of the scallop was new to them. The Connecticut schooner's captain told the Long Island men that he was going to take his catch back home and sell it there. Scallops had been found in Connecticut waters some time previous to this Yankee's visit to Peconic Bay. But he wasn't satisfied to be one among many at home, and so he set out on a prospecting voyage, as it were, finally locating an extensive bed of scallops in Peconic Bay, off New Suffolk. Captain Tuthill and his brother, a one-time whaler like himself, some days later rigged up a couple of dredges such as the Norwalk skipper had used. Then they set out scallop-fishing. They made a fair catch, and, as the Yankee sailor had shown them how to open the scallops and take out the edible part, they determined to ship a box to a commission merchant at Fulton Market. The scallops, however, failed to make a hit there on their first appearance, and in a week Captain Tuthill was informed by the commission merchant that his shipment had spoiled. He was advised, though, to send some in the shell. He shipped a barrel that way. These were sold, and there was a call for others. In this way New Yorkers became acquainted with scallops, liked them, and cried for more.

THE RISE OF AN INDUSTRY.

Thus the business that has become an important industry on the east end of Long Island had its start. Captain Tuthill's example was followed by other New Suffolk men, and soon dozens of the inhabitants of that place were shipping opened scallops to Fulton Market as fast as they could get them ready. For a long time scallops were to be caught only in the part of Peconic Bay off New Suffolk. Later they were discovered in other sections of the bay, and scalloping became quite an industry all along the bay from Riverhead to Greenport. But New Suffolk always seems to have held the lead in this business. Nowadays baymen from many other places come to New Suffolk every fall and winter seeking scallops.

The scallops lie on the sandy bottom of the bay. They are migratory and seem to shift around like schools of fish. Sometimes they are found in great beds piled up one on top of another several tiers deep. The baymen catch them with a dredge made of a large strong net with a five-foot iron plate at its mouth. The dredge is attached to a length of rope, the other end of which is fastened to the scallop boat. On Peconic Bay, sailboats are used exclusively in scallop fishing, but on the Maine coast the scallop fishers have boats propelled by naphtha as well as sail. Down on Long Island the scallop fleet sets sail at daylight. Each boat usually has two men. The boats all make for spots where it is known scallops are to be found. Having arrived at the scallop bed, dredges are thrown out, three on a side. The dredges sink to the bottom of the bay, where the scallops cling. As the boat sails slowly along, pulling the dredges after it, the scallops are scooped into the nets. Pretty soon dredges are hauled in, and the baymen find out what sort of luck they have had. Often a dredge may contain nearly a bushel of scallops, but there are times, too, when it is full only of seaweed.

Occasionally the baymen come across a scallop bed a mile or more square. Then nearly all of them make for it at once, and for days their boats, with dredges out, circle round the place, from a distance looking like a flock of sea gulls. When a bayman secures a fair load of scallops, one part of his day's work is done, and he makes a start for home. The earlier a scalloper gets home, the sooner his catch is opened and packed in boxes for shipment to market. At New Suffolk scallops are opened in little shacks called scallop shops, built along the beach. Each boatman has his own scallop shop, and to it he carries his catch at the end of the day's scalloping. The scallops are opened afternoons and evenings so as to be shipped to market on the early morning train of the Long Island Railroad.

Opening scallops is an industry participated in by men and women, boys and girls. At one side of the scallop shop is a long, high table, at which the openers stand or sit on high stools. In front of each opener is a square hole, cut in the table. Under this hole is a barrel. At the right a wooden box stands on the table, while at the left is a pile of scallops. The opener takes a scallop in the left hand, deftly separates the shells with a knife held in the right, and, quick as a wink, removes the growth known as the rim around the white, meaty, eatable part. This latter is flipped into the wooden box at the opener's right. The shells are dropped through the hole in the table into the barrel. Many of the openers are so expert that they keep a steady stream of scallops flying into the box. A bushel or a bushel and a half of scallops in the shell yield a gallon when opened. Openers are paid twenty cents a gallon for their work. When scallops are plentiful they do a rushing business. The girls and women often make the best openers, and their earnings frequently are quite large. One married woman at New Suffolk last winter made $3 a day, and she quit work long enough every day to go home and prepare her husband's meals. On Long Island farmers' wives and daughters join the openers in the winter, when there is nothing to be done in the agricultural line. They are glad of the opportunity to earn pin money, and the baymen in the winter, when scallops are usually the most plentiful, are delighted to secure all the openers to be had. Scallop opening is never allowed to become dull work, for in every shop visits of musical natives are encouraged, with the result that banjo, guitar and violin concerts are common, especially on dreary winter nights. Then the scallop shop stove has a glowing fire, and all hands sing lustily.

COST OF THE SHELLFISH.

Not a few of the Long Island baymen have become quite comfortable catching scallops. The prices they get at the market for their catches vary greatly. Sometimes when there is a big supply they receive as low as fifty cents a gallon. The price now, $4 to $4.50, is unusually high, but scallops are very scarce. From $1 to $2 is a fair average price. Out of this the scalloper must pay for opening and shipping his catch, as well as a commission to the merchant who handles the scallops in the market.

Early winter is usually the busiest period of the scallop season. Then many Long Island baymen have been known to clear, for a time, as high as $50 to $100 a day. One man out of his earnings last year bought a boat for $1800. He and others who were equally successful had to work early and late. But the Peconic Bay scallopers are pretty husky chaps, and they have no inclination to avoid strenuous labor. In very rough weather the daring and clever seamen among them get a good chance to reap a harvest, for then the timid souls stay ashore. As a result, the baymen who venture out have a monopoly of scalloping for the time being, and they are able to make larger shipments to market than usual.

There seems to be a steady demand for Peconic Bay scallops. Although comparatively few restaurant patrons know just what they are and where they come from, this ignorance does not make them relish the dainty shellfish any the less. Ordinarily, scallops are served fried, with a slice or two of bacon. If cooked shortly after being caught and opened, they have a delicious flavor. But there are tricks in the scallop trade, as in every other. Sometimes either a bayman or a market man soaks scallops in water in order to make them swell so that an ordinary gallon of them will yield a gallon and a half. This process deprives the scallop of the flavor that is all its own. Not many city lovers of the shellfish, however, notice the difference. But any one who has eaten scallops as they are cooked in the scalloping towns on Peconic Bay, readily detects the trick.—New York Evening Post.

Growing of grapes in graperies furnishes an important source of revenue in some countries, notably Belgium and the Channel Islands.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth on Future Newspapers

He Predicts Specialized Journals, One Devoted to Sport, One to Religion, One to Politics and Illustrated More or Less.

"It is very probable that the daily press of the future will be highly specialized, so much so that we may anticipate one daily devoted entirely to politics, another to sport, another to religious matters, another entirely devoted to literature, and so on," said Sir Alfred Harmsworth, in the course of an interview granted to the World's staff correspondent in London. "Then the man who reads will be able to take any one or all of them, as he pleases. Of course, we already have daily papers entirely devoted to sport, and it will be found that there is equally good public for papers devoted exclusively to some one other subject. In London, for instance, there are several daily papers trying to cover the whole ground, very much like one another in their supply of news, and not a few of them losing a great deal of money. In time to come this will give place to specialization in the directions which I have mentioned.

"I do not see any objection to daily newspapers, like the Times here, running large lending libraries. Perhaps in the distant future the newspaper will supply the public not only with news, but with everything else that it wants."

Twelve months ago Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the multi-millionaire of English journalism, contributed an article in the World on "How to Achieve Business Success." He then owned thirty-three publications. Since then they have nearly doubled in number. During this twelve months also the English public has been rather startled to find that in addition to starting many fresh publications of the popular kind with which his name is associated, he has turned his attention to old-established papers, some of them possessing more prestige than circulation.

Latterly it has been rumored—and some definite statements have been made to that effect in New York and in London—that Sir Alfred Harmsworth has been completing arrangements for duplicating his London enterprises in New York. On being asked by the World correspondent if these statements were true, Sir Alfred Harmsworth replied:

"They are absolutely untrue. I have not the slightest intention of building up any establishment in the States. I have arranged for the publication of the 'Self-Educator' there because a spontaneous demand arose for it. That is all. If I were foolish enough to think of catering to the American public I should have just as much chance as an American would have in catering to the English public if he came over to London. I shall be glad if you will give the statement that I intend to try my hand in the American periodical market the most absolute contradiction.

"Nor have I any intention of developing a Sunday newspaper on the lines of the Sunday editions of the big New York dailies. There never will be any demand for such a paper in London. There is a great difference in the requirements of the British and American public, and the journalistic supply runs on different lines altogether. The British public is accustomed to getting all it wants in the way of stories and illustrations in our weekly periodicals, for which there is practically no equivalent in the States. Consequently the Sunday editions of the big American dailies supply this want by delivering a composite publication, including humorous pictures, made up in sections.

"With regard to illustrations, my experience of the daily newspaper is that it should either be fully illustrated or not illustrated at all. Consequently the Daily Mail is reducing its illustrations to the vanishing point, while we are increasing their number in the Daily Mirror. The public demand is that the newspaper shall be one thing or the other. The same thing applies in the States. That there is a large public growing up which prefers solid reading matter to a combination of letter-press and illustrations is shown by the growing number of 'all-reading magazines' now being produced on both sides of the Atlantic."

"It is suggested that the extent and variety of your business, its all-embracing character, is bringing your operations more or less into line with the American trusts."

"There seems to me to be no reason for that suggestion. The distinctive features of trusts which is so much disliked is the squeezing out by any sort of means of all other competitors, and so obtaining a monopoly. Nothing of the kind takes place with my business. In fact, our own success in various directions has enabled others to obtain success on similar lines. There cannot be anything to deplore in the growth and expansion of a business which succeeds on the basis of fair competition.

"I confess, however, that it is one of my ambitions, which I commend to my energetic friends in the States, to make my business self-sufficing and to manufacture for myself everything that I require. Hence my purchase of land in Newfoundland, in order that I may be able to make my own paper. Soon we hope to make everything for ourselves.

"I think the big newspapers of the near future will find it convenient to make simultaneous issues in various parts of the country, just as, apart from the over-seas edition, I have established the simultaneous publication of the Daily Mail in London, Manchester and Paris."—New York World.

A COUGH

What Causes This Irritative Sensation in the Throat.

A cough was intended by nature as a means of removing some offending substance from the air-passages, and as such it is of the greatest protection. If the irritation of the mucuous membrane of the larynx and bronchial tubes, caused by the presence of some strange body or of the usual mucous secretion in too great quantity, did not excite the expulsive act which we call coughing, we should be in constant danger of suffocation every time we had a slight attack of bronchitis or a cold in the chest.

If a cough were occasioned only in this way it would be a most useful measure, and there would be no more need for cough mixtures than for remedies to arrest breathing. But the human machine sometimes gets out of order, like any other mechanism. The wires get crossed, and a message sent from some distant organ, like the liver, for example, may get switched over to the nerve-centre which regulates the complex series of movements producing cough; this centre, receiving a stimulus from somewhere, responds as if the message came from the larynx, and a cough is established. This "liver-cough" does no good, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

Again, the mucous membrane of some portion of the air-tubes, instead of secreting too freely, may become dry. The nerve-centre is warned mechanically that there is something irritating the larynx or bronchial tubes, and it starts a cough to get rid of it. This cough, too, is useless, and worse than useless, for it serves only to irritate still more the inflamed mucous membrane.

Cough may also be excited by abnormal conditions in the nose, ears or gullet, or may occur as a symptom of disease of the heart, kidneys or nervous system. In such cases, it is the endeavor of the physician to arrest the cough by discovery and removal of the cause, if possible, or if this cannot be done, by the administration of cough remedies.

In cough due to dryness of the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, the remedies employed are those that will promote a flow of mucous to moisten the offending part. This can sometimes be accomplished without medicine, by inhalation of the vapor rising from a pitcher of hot water to which a teaspoonful of benzoin has been added. Until the cause of a cough is known the use of powerful cough medicines, most of which contain paregoric or opium in some form, is most inadvisable.—Youth's Companion.

Hard on John.

The Rev. F. A. Mayhall, of St. Louis, who wants his parish to allow him to supplement his salary by the practice of law, said the other day:

"A minister, to do good work, must have enough money to maintain a good position. He must not be obliged to resort to economies that are often ludicrous and discouraging. He must hold his head up.

"To practice economy, you know, is often humiliating, often ridiculous. I know of a poor and economical young man who, about to marry, wished to impress upon his bride the necessity of the strictest frugality.

"Accordingly, having arranged his program in advance, he invited her to take Sunday dinner at his home with his mother and himself.

"All sat down to the table on the appointed day, but, as he was about to begin the carving, the young man pointed sternly to a stale crust of bread, laid on a plate with other debris, for consignment to the garbage pail. He had, you must understand, put the bread there himself, to point a moral with.

"'Mother, mother,' he said, 'a good slice of bread? Going to throw out a good slice fo bread?'

"And he rescued it and put it on the bread plate, and with his dinner he ate it, though it was as hard as a chunk of steel.

"'I never like to see anything wasted,' he said in a moral tone.

"And then his mother, to help him drive home this lesson in economy, added:

"'True, Maggie. True, my dear. I've always said that when I lost our John, I would need to keep a pig.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

James' Woe.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said a minister to one of his parishioners, an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "I hope the pains are nothing worse. You are not looking so bright as usual to-day."

"Na, sir," said the old fellow, sadly; "I've been unfortunate to-day."

"How, James? In what way?" queried the pastor.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I got a letter frae a lawyer body this mornin' tellin' me that ma cousin 'Jack' had died an' that he had left me two hunner' poun'."

"Two hundred pounds," repeated the minister. "And you call that hard luck? Why, it is quite a fortune for you, James."

"Ay," said the old man sorrowfully, "but the stupid lawyer body didn't put enough stamps on his letter and I had a penny to pay for extra postage."—Scottish-American.

An Auto-Lighted Tree.

The family were afraid to have candles on the Christmas tree because of all the little children, so they used colored electric lights. The tiny little batteries that can be bought in a store did not make a sufficiently powerful light, so they hired a 40 horse-power gasoline automobile to come and stand outside the door, attached the electric bulbs to the batteries and got all the light they wanted.—Country Life in America.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Among the elephants, both sexes of the African species have ivory tusks, while in Asia these are generally restricted to the male.

A coal company at Aberdare, South Wales, was fined recently for having incorrect scales, although the error was considerably against the company.

A unique way of delivering mails is that adopted for one of the islands of the Tonga Group in the Pacific, where the danger of approaching inshore renders it necessary for the mail steamer to use a skyrocket as a postman.

A study of the fishes of Panama Bay shows that out of 374 enumerated species, 204 are known to exist in the Gulf of California. This is held to indicate that in former ages there was open communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Algeria has a river of genuine ink, caused by the joining of two streams, one of which comes from an iron region, while the second stream flows from a peat swamp. On meeting, the acid of one stream blends with the iron solution of the other, and ink is the result.

The dried skin of a shark is hard and smooth. The material is known as shagreen, and is used for covering whip handles and instrument cases. It is also used by cabinetmakers for polishing fine woods. The fins are made into a glue that is used largely by silk manufacturers.

SICK ROOM MEALS

Advice in the Care of the Patient and His Food.

Although it is the function of the physician to indicate the general nature of the nourishment to be given to his patient, the responsibility for the proper feeding of the sick person devolves almost entirely on the nurse, and on her tact and judgment the success of the treatment will depend. Even when the food is correctly prepared, much attention to the manner of service is requisite in order to make it tempting to the invalid.

During illness the things that naturally stimulate the appetite, such as fresh air and exercise, are entirely lacking, so that every possible means must be used to render the idea of food as agreeable as possible. Chief among these is the care of the mouth and tongue. Unless these are kept scrupulously clean by the use of cleansing lotions, particles of fermenting food are retained, and give rise to much discomfort. This is especially true of milk, the administration of which should always be followed by a cleansing of the tongue with some such preparation as a mixture of equal parts of glycerin, lemon-juice and water applied with a cotton swab.

Before bringing in the meal the room should have been put in order as much as possible, the patient's hands and face sponged off, and the bedclothes and pillows freshly arranged. The tray itself should be decked with the prettiest china, the whitest and freshest linen and the brightest silver the household boasts. Very small portions only should be set before a sick person, for in this way a greater amount is likely to be eaten than if the weak appetite is appalled by the sight of well-filled plates.

In giving liquids to persons unable to sit up, the head should be raised by slipping the hand under the pillow, instead of directly under the head, as in this way the position is less constrained and swallowing is easier. The conventional sick-feeders with nozzles are usually disliked by patients, and in most cases fluids can be taken without much effort through a bent glass tube or from a tumbler only a third full. Here again the patient should not be presented with more than he is likely to drink, as a sick person feels a certain satisfaction in completely emptying his glass.

It is often a difficult question to decide whether or not to waken a sleeping patient for food. In most cases it is better to wait, but often a sufferer may be roused sufficiently to take a few swallows, and yet be able to drop off again and sleep all the more soundly for having received the nourishment.—Youth's Companion.

Ever Faithful.

A gentleman once possessed a valuable sporting dog which was extremely clever in the retrieving of dead and wounded game. It had, in fact, never been known to lose a bird when brought down by the gun. The owner, however, was a remarkably bad shot, and one day, on firing both barrels at a rabbit that ran unexpectedly across his path, he heard a mournful howl. The next moment his dog appeared, carrying a black object in his mouth, and laid it carefully at his master's feet. The animal had retrieved his own tail.—London Globe.

Elands Put to Work.

A. R. Jelliman, the well-known Rhodesian hunter of Macheche, who some time back captured a number of young eland, has been most successful in domesticating and training them to the yoke.

He has had eight of them working in a wagon for some time, and they answered admirably, being faster and more powerful than oxen.—Bulawayo Chronicle.

WEATHER FORFCAST:

Tomorrow Increasing cloudiness

THE EVENING NEWS.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 65 degrees.

VOLUME 2 ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1906 NUMBER 268

$30,000 STOCK

Of Goods For Sale!

Beginning Thursday, January 17, and continuing for 30 days, we will sell our entire stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, clothing and groceries at actual wholesale cost. Everything goes in this sale except wagons and farm implements. A large assortment of buggies is included in this cost sale. We have over-bought for the season and want to reduce our $30,000 in the next 30 days to $15,000. If you are "from Missouri" we can "show you" we are doing what we claim. This sale will be for spot cash--nothing will be charged--as we need the money more than we need the goods. President Roosevelt could not buy on credit from us during this sale. Opportunity knocks once at every man's door. : : : : : : : :

This is Your Opportunity

The Big Store

Reed & Harrison

COTTON PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN LANDS A BOGY

Washington, Jan 29.—"Colonial cotton" seems to be a bogie man in the imaginations of "bears" to disturb American raisers when they dream of opulence At all events some figures which the government has lately gathered suggest that the "bears" have been too hopeful as to the ability of European Nations to raise cotton in the colonies in such quantities as will affect the price of America's short staple. In 1904 England, France, Germany and Italy succeeded in raising only 9,861 bales in their Indian colonies. Of this number England got from her colonies, excluding the British East Indies and Egypt, 7,670 bales. Nearly half of them came from Western Africa, 1,625 bales from the British West Indies and British Guiana, 1,460 bales from Cyprus and Malta, 609 from Eastern Africa, 642 from Central Africa and Uganda, three bales from Southern Africa and eighteen from Australasia

To show the progress which has resulted from a year's agitation on the part of European spinners, the government has made some comparisons. In 1903, it is shown, England got from all its colonies, except in the East Indies, in which no new experiments have been made, 2,597 bales and in 1904, 7,670 bales.

Dr. Browall.

Dr. Browall, who, while in the country, on account of his horse stumbling, accidently discharged his gun, thereby receiving the bullet through the upper part of his arm, breaking it, though suffering excruciating pain and the wound being dangerous, will not, in the opinion of the doctors, lose his arm.

The expressions of regret among the Doctor's friends, who are legion, are profound, and it is sincerely hoped there may be no complications which will preclude his early, complete recovery.

Mr and Mrs V A. Morrison, from Tacoma, Wash., daughter and soninlaw of J J Luttrell, arrived today noon. They expect to locate in Ada permanently.

THE ELECTRICAL BUSINESS

like every other business has its styles and its fashions. Our stock of fixtures is always up to the minute We are also prepared to render the best service in plumbing and waterworks supplies and our prices are always consistent with our services. The best is always the cheapest. We also carry a full line of steam fixtures. Your patronage solicited.

Ada Electric and Plumbing Supply Co., Phone 237

MODEL BAKERY

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
A Fine Line of Candies

116 SOUTH BROADWAY, OPPOSITE OLD POSTOFFICE

COAL! COAL!!

Midway and Henryetta fancy lump, $6.00 per ton. Some certain party is trying to mislead by telling the people of Ada that he is connected with me in the coal business. I will say to the citizens of Ada that I have no partner at all.

G. M. ANGLIN.

Phone 249. Orders Delivered to Any Part of the City

Enjoy an evening at the W. J. Wilson Billiard and Pool Parlors. Everything first class.

BILLIARDS ---AND--- POOL ....

L. N. JAMES Mgrs.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

GUS KRANNICH

THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done

K. C. Tailor Shop. - - Ada, I. T.

(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

Box Candies a Specialty

At the Postoffice News Stand

THREE HUNDRED MEN MAKE SEARCH FOR LOST CHILD

Vinita, I T., Jan. 29.—The search still continues for the child of Henry Woods, of Zena, I. T., which wandered away from home a week ago, but no trace of the lost child can be found. About 5 o'clock in the evening of last Saturday a week ago the three-year-old daughter of Henry Woods strolled away from home and has not been seen or heard of since, although a diligent search has been kept up both day and night. Three hundred men are now engaged in the search for the lost child. The child had been missing only a few minutes when the search began, but not a single trace of her could be found.

The surrounding country is very rough and deep ravines are near the house many large timber wolves are in this vicinity and fears are entertained that a large timber wolf slipped upon the little girl and devoured her.

Henry Vandigriff, one of the searching parties, fell under his horse and sustained a broken leg. This is the most singular and mysterious disappearance ever heard of in this country.

Captain of the "Slocum" Guilty.

New York, Jan. 29.—Capt W. H. Vanschaick, has been found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when the steamer burned with a loss of over 1,000 lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Blaze at Bennington.

Bennington, I.T. Jan. 29.—The first big fire in the history of Bennington occured Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, when four large stone business houses were burned, entailing a total loss of $18,000, about half of which was covered by insurance.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

STANDARD OIL TROUBLES QUEER THE OIL FIELDS

Bartlesville, I. T., Jan 29 — Orders have been received by the Standard Oil Company that hereafter only a third of the Mid-Continent field's output will be bought owing to the fact that the Standard Company would be prevented from continuing as a buyer and transporter of petroleum through the proceedings instituted by Mr. Hadley of Missouri. There is a production of 50,000 barrels daily

The operators are organizing to send a delegation to see the Standard Company's agents in Kansas City since the enforcement of such an order for long would mean the suspension of all activity here soon Failing they will go to Mr. Hadley to see if he intends to prevent the Standard from transporting oil across Missouri

The committee will tell him that if the Standard is ousted from Missouri it will shut off the market for petroleum products in this field, because the pipe line from the Mid-Continent field runs through a portion of Missouri Already the reduction by two-thirds of the amount formerly taken by the Standard Company has demoralized business and there are fears that the Standard will cease entirely to take oil during the agitation

It is Coming.

The Imperial Saxaphone Quartette, at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 31 Come and hear the greatest reader of modern times, Miss Josephine Retz

Subscribe for The News.

A SERIOUS FIRE IN U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Newport, R I., Jan. 29.—Seven buildings connected with the United States Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island in this city were destroyed by fire last night, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

The fire was discovered at 9.30 o'clock by a sentry in passing the machine shop The alarm was given and all the apprentice boys, 1,500 in number, members of the detachment of marines and enlisted men, answered the call to quarters By the time a bucket brigade had been formed the flames had spread to the detention building and this and some smaller storehouses were destroyed. The Newport firemen responded to a call, but by this time the paymaster's office and storehouses were burning fiercely.

Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out Physical instructor Joseph Kirby liberated them by a heroic effort.

To My Friends and Customers.

I wish to state that I am now associated with T. J. Chambless and would be glad to have my acquaintances to call and see me at any time. At this store you can find any and everything you need such as dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, groceries and farming implements of all kinds.

2t 268 2w-42 Respectfully C. C. Hargis.

Formerly with E. L. Steed.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office. tf

JACK THE STABBER WOUNDS HIS 16TH GIRL

St. Louis, Jan 29 —While walking along Kossuth avenue after night-fall last evening Bertha Riley, aged 11 years, was approached by a young man who stabbed her in the back and then fled. The girl ran home and was given medical attention, the physician stating that the wound was not serious. This makes the sixteenth girl who has been stabbed in the streets after night within the past two weeks, presumably by one young man who is designated as "Jack the Stabber." He is supposed to be a lunatic at large and although almost the entire police force has been looking for him in the evening no trace has been discovered.

Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments

Phone No. 122

The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President.
FRANK JONES Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst Cashier

Capital Stock, - - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.00
Undivided Profits. - - - - - - - - - - 20,900.00

Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER - - - PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 8, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

A BROADER ACQUAINTANCE FOR ADA.

The News repeats, Ada needs to be better known abroad.

Of course she is well and favorably known by her neighbors, to whom she is an object of continuing envy. But this town wants a wider acquaintance back in the states. Thousands of good people back there are pining for the Great Southwest. Ada needs more people, more enterprises and more money. To draw these things hither it will require some pains and some money expended in wise advertising. Regardless of any effort made by us, there will be some straggling immigration this way; but the bulk and cream of it will fall to the communities which unceasingly din their glories into the ears of the world. People in a moving mood read with avidity all literature descriptive of a land of opportunty, and they usually buy the ticket to the town they have read and heard most of. If Ada lags listlessly on in this matter she may wake up to learn she has missed the tide.

Now, this proclaiming abroad the glories of the town does not mean extravagant, hot air falsehoods to deceive and allure prospective settlers and investors. Such booming is dishonest, is wrong. The mere truth—the whole truth—about Ada is charm enough. But the truth must be heralded aloud and abroad, and the organized enterprise of the city must do it.

Either the commercial club should take this matter up or else there should be organized, as heretofore suggested by the News, an auxiliary body, say, a 15,000 club. For the truth about Ada must be told.

PECK'S BAD BOY WITH THE CIRCUS

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK
Author of "Peck's Bad Boy Abroad," Etc.

(Copyright by J. H. Bowles.)

A Senator's Son Bets the Bad Boy That Elephants Are Cowards—They Let a Bag of Rats Loose at the Afternoon Performance—The Elephants Stampede, Pa Fractures a Rib and General Pandemonium Reigns.

Gee, but I must be an easy mark. I have got so I bet on a sure thing, and when a fellow lets on a sure thing he is bound to lose.

It was this way. The show arrived in Washington, D. C., on a Sunday morning, and, as usual, all the boys in town came to the lot to see us put up the tents. I was around with pa and the boss canvasman, and the town boys could see I belonged to the show, and they envied me and wanted to get acquainted with me, so I would let them walk around with me, and go into the tents Sunday afternoon and see the animals.

There was one boy with a sort of rough rider hat on, and buckskin fringe on his pants, and everybody said he was a senator's son, but the other boys had rather be acquainted with me, because I belonged to the show, and I took pity on the senator's son and let him talk to me, without looking cross at him, or snubbing him, as I do most boys who try to butt in on me. I got to liking the senator's son and had him come in the tent, and we put in the afternoon looking at the animals.

The elephants were chewing hay and looking fierce, and the senator's boy said elephants were the greatest cowards on earth, and I said, "Not on your life; the giant in our show is the greatest coward, and the behemoth of holy writ is next." The senator's son said elephants were such cowards they were afraid of mice, and we could take a trap full of mice and turn them loose in the ring and the elephants would stampede, and he would bet five dollars on it. I excused myself for a moment and told pa what the senator's son offered to bet, and pa said: "Here's $50, and you can take all the bets you can get. Why, this herd of elephants would walk on mice, and rats, too. You bet with him and tell him to bring along all the rats and mice he can find in the white house, and you can turn them into the ring Monday afternoon when the elephants do their turn, and if an elephant bats an eye I will eat his ears for mushrooms."

I went back to young Mr. Senator and took his bet, and told him I had plenty more money to bet the same way, and he said the next afternoon he would come with his mice and rats, and a lot of money to bet that you couldn't hold that flock of elephants with log chains when he opened his bag of rats and mice.

Well, how it got into the papers I do not know, but the next morning they all said an interesting experiment would be made the next afternoon at the great and only circus, to determine once and for all whether elephants were afraid of mice, and that a senator's son and a son of one of the proprietors of the show would conduct the experiment by turning loose a lot of mice and rats in the rings at precisely 3:30 p. m.

Well, you never saw such a crowd in a circus as we had that afternoon. It seemed as though the whole population turned out, foreign ministers, negroes, society people and clerks. That senator's son and the whole family, and the neighbors, must have been up all night catching mice and rats, and it took nine boys and three servants to carry the baskets and traps and bags of mice and rats. I passed them all in and we lined up on a front seat to wait for the elephant stunt, and when the thing was ripe we were to empty the whole mess of vermin into the ring.

I felt as though something was wrong, 'cause I saw the new moon over my left shoulder the night before, and now I wish I had died before this thing happened. When the Japanese jugglers went out of the ring I knew that was the cue for the elephants to come in, and when the dressing room curtain was pulled aside and old Boltvar came out at the head of the herd, and they marched around the outside of the ring, clear around the tent, my heart jumped up into my throat, and I felt sick.

The senator's boy said: "When these rats and things begin to chase your old elephants, you won't be able to see their tails for the dust they will kick up."

Then I thought of the money pa had given me to bet, and I offered to bet it all, and a negro produced funds and took my bets like a bookmaker.

Well, after doing a turn around the big ring, the trainer steered the elephants into the middle ring, and the great audience leaned forward to catch every trick the elephants did. Us boys held on to the legs that the mice and things were in, waiting for our cue. The elephants stood on their heads and hind feet, and some of 'em lay down, fired pistols and did everything just right, without making a mistake. Finally the trainer formed the whole herd into a grand pyramid, with old Bolivar in the center, each elephant holding an American flag with his trunk, and waving it, and the audience broke out into a cheer that fairly ripped the canvass.

Then I said to young Mr. Senator: "Come on with your rats, now, and I win $50." All hands picked up the baskets and bags and went to the side of the ring and emptied the whole bunch of more than 500 into the ring. The rats and mice rushed for the elephants, and then turned and made a rush for the reserved seats.

Oh, dear, what a time we had. The elephants got down off that pyramid so quick it would make your head swim, and old Bolivar trumpeted in abject fear, and tried to break away, but pa came along with a tent stake and hit Bolivar over the head, and told the trainer to put the elephants back into the pyramid and hold them there till the bell rung for them to cease their stunt. The trainer couldn't do anything with them, and they bellowed and dodged mice and shyed at rats, and Bolivar took his trunk and swatted pa clear across the ring.

The elephants followed Bolivar to the main entrance, each elephant trying to walk on the heels of the one ahead of him, and all the circus hands trying to head off the elephants, but they wouldn't head off. They were simply scared to death, and they broke out the side of the tent near the lemonade stand and went whooping out into the open air and freedom while the audience yelled with joy.

Young Mr. Senator said to me: "What do you think of elephants now?"

I told him to take his money and be darned.

The audience was getting nervous so the band struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and they were quieting down as the curtain to the dressing room raised and the horses for the chariot race came out. Just then a woman with red socks got up on a chair in the press seats and pulled her dress away up and yelled, "Rats!" and another woman screamed and jumped up on a seat with her clothes at half mast, and yelled that there were mice on the seats. In less than two minutes every woman in the audience, and the bearded woman, and the fat woman, were standing up on something, holding up their dresses and shaking the skirts and screaming, and when the fat woman fell into the arms of the bearded woman, in a faint, and the bearded woman dropped the fat woman, pa told the bearded woman he was ashamed of her for screaming, 'cause she ought to be more of a man than that.

Well, every mouse and rat in the bunch seemed to be looking for women to scream at them, and there was no use trying to run a show with such an excited audience, so pa had the band play "Good Night, Ladies," and he announced that the performance might be considered over for the afternoon. Everybody made a rush for the exits. Each woman held up her skirts and fairly galloped to get away from the mice and rats.

They all got out of the tent finally, and then the managers had a meeting to find out who started the trouble and what it was best to do about it. I was sitting alone on a front seat, thinking over the scenes of the afternoon, and wondering what the young senator's son would do with the money he won of me, and whether he had depopulated the white house of rats and mice, so the president would notice it, I was thinking about elephants and wondering if they were cowards by nature, or had acquired cowardice by associating with mankind, when pa came along and sat down by me, a picture of despair, 'cause Bolivar had fractured one of his ribs, and the fat woman had paralyzed his knees sitting on his lap while they brought her to after she fainted when she thought a rat was climbing into her sock.

Pa sighed, and said: "Hennery, I wanted an exciting life, to keep me from brooding over advancing age, and I chose the circus business, but I find it is rather too strenuous for me. Each day something occurs to try my nerves. I do not claim that you are to blame for it all, but I think I could enjoy my position with the show if you would take the first train that goes north, and leave me for a while. What I need is rest. Go, boy, go!"

I felt sorry for pa, but I put my arm around him, and I said: "Pa, do not fear. I will never desert you, until the season is over. Wherever you go, I will go, and I will keep you awake, don't fear. Now that we are going into the sunny south, where every man may have it in for you, 'cause you were a Yankee soldier, I will stay by you, and there will be things doing that will make you think the past has been a sweet dream. See, pa!"

Pa sighed again, and said: "This is too much!" and he rushed off to find the elephants.

ENGLISHMEN IN DUELS.

Some of the Famous Men Who Have Fought with Swords and Pistols.

The earl of Kimberley's much discussed challenge to Col. Sapwell is a reminder that though the days of dueling are considered to have passed in England, the fighting spirit will still break out on occasions, says the London Express.

Not so very long ago Mr. Winston Churchill was challenged to an encounter a l'outrance by an irate constituent at Oldham. One hesitates to think what would have happened had Mr. Churchill had leisure enough to resume his martial role.

Lord Beaconsfield once challenged O'Connell to a duel, but the famous statesman found himself bound over to keep the peace in a police court instead of departing across the channel to blow out the brains of his political opponent.

O'Connell himself fought a duel with a member of the Irish house of commons named D'Esterre and killed his opponent.

Another fatal duel was that in which Lord Camelford, one of the most confirmed duellists of his day and a man who had the death of more than one fellow creature on his hands, was killed by Mr. Best. Both were excellent shots, and one of the two pistols used was supposed to be slightly more perfect than the other. A piece of money was tossed up to decide the choice. Best won, and in the result Lord Camelford fell mortally wounded.

The last duel fought in Ireland was between a mayor of Sligo and a member of the legal profession, but honors were declared easy, for nothing happened.

Mr. Tierney charged Pitt with "obstructing the defenses of the country," and that oratorical observation sounded so terrible in the ears of the eminent statesman that he sent his seconds to Mr. Tierney.

The two met at three o'clock one Sunday morning at Putney eath, not far from the Kingston road, fired two shots at each other and then returned home quite well for breakfast.

Charles James Fox, Pitt's brilliant rival, took occasion to make some scathing observations on the powder supplied by the war office and promptly received a challenge from Mr. Adams. Fox accepted, the duel was fought and the statesman was wounded. "Adams," he is reported to have said on that lamentable occasion, "I do believe you'd have killed me if you hadn't used government powder."

Clearing for Action.

The importance of removing all unnecessary objects from the decks of men-of-war was emphasized on board the Japanese Mikasa, on which 23 men were killed or wounded by the fragments of an optic telegraph that had been hit by a bomb.

Poor Man!

"What is a summer resort, pa?"

"A man entirely surrounded by a body of women."—Judge.

CREEKS' MEDICINE MAN.

Has Some Singular Convictions to Which He Rigidly Adheres.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking, in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he as well as the patient will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel, says the Indian Journal.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pall-bearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defense, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the full of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.

Spectacles in China.

China has recently issued an edict prohibiting, except in the treaty ports, the sale of metal-rimmed spectacles. Tan shoes are also tabooed, and anyone dealing in them renders himself liable to decapitation. This latter drastic regulation is due to the fact that yellow is there the imperial color, to be worn by none save members of the royal family.

Hunting Rare Deer in Siam.

A representative of Jamrach, the well known animal dealer, is now in Bangkok, apparently in search of the big deer known as the Cervus Schomburki, not a single specimen of which has ever reached Europe alive. They are to be found only in the ranges of hills in the higher lands in Siam.—Siam Observer.

Rejoiced with the Others.

Minister—I made seven hearts happy to-day.

Parishioner—How was that?

"Married three couples."

"That makes only six."

"Well, do you think I did it for nothing?"—Stray Stories.

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself that I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, griping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.

Sold Everywhere, Price $1.00.

TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.

THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis	Houston,
Hanibal,	Dallas,
Kansas City,	Fort Worth,
Junction City,	San Antonio,
Oklahoma City,	Galveston,
In the North,	in Texas.

and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily.....4 05 p m
No. 564 Local, except Sunday.11 53 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily.....11 53 a m
No. 563 Local, except Sunday.2 16 p m

Annual Convention Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers Association of Texas, Dallas, Texas, January 23 to 25, 1906. For this occasion the Frisco will sell tickets at $6.80 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Jan. 22, 23 and 24, limit for return Jan. 27th, 1906. I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

Ada Opera House

Otis B. Weaver
Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE IN THE

Weaver Building,

Corner 12th & Broadway.

To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, *Southwest?*

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a *sample copy FREE.*

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors : : : : :

Weaver Building, :-: 12th and Broadway.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.

FRISCO SYSTEM

Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita Kansas.

FRISCO SYSTEM

TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor,	4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp,	9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight,	8:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor	9:00 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass	9:05 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight	7:45 a.m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL NEWS

Mayor Duncan went to Tupelo.

E. L. Steed went to Wetumka.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, phone 185. tf 193

Will Jones is out again after two weeks sickness.

W. J. Reed went to Pauls Valley.

Deputy Marshal Sublett left for Marrietta.

C. H. Hardesty was down from Konawa on business.

For fine confectionery and fruits the Elite leads. 26t 244

J. C. Little, Esq., was up from Roff yesterday.

Frank Fleet of Sasakwa was in town Sunday.

I. J. Bailey and wife, from near Tyrola, were in town today.

The Elite Cafe serves the best short orders in the city. 26t 244

Mrs. Perry Lanham and children were from Center shopping.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building. 233 tf

Col. J. W. Hays made a trip to Stonewall.

Judge Winn was in Stonewall yesterday.

George A Henley has returned from a business trip to Kansas City.

Idus Harris spent Sunday with his brother at Whitewright, Tex.

Leonard Malicoate, from Madison county, Kentucky, is visiting his brother, F. M.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office. tf

H. F. Douglass, a prominent banker of Shawnee, was in Ada Sunday.

First class dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Hougton at Mrs. Emory's corner Broadway and West 14th Street. 6t 268

R. E. Davenport, a leading attorney of Mt. Vernon, Texas, and an old friend of the editor, was in the city today enroute to Maude on professional business.

John Beard returned from Shawnee, Okla.

Miss Alice Saunders returned home last afternoon from a month's visit with relatives at Sherman.

J F. Winters and Lee Daggs left today for Poteau to attend court.

Mrs W. A Alexander spent Sunday with her sister at Stonewall, Mr Alexander returning with her

Ladies, you can get calling cards at the News that are simply superb.

Mrs. Rogers, mother of U B., has gone to Jefferson, Texas, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. W. L. Cochran and wife and daughter, Miss Ella, of Stonewall, spent Sunday with the family of J F. McKeel.

Mrs Sallie Mat Carnes, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Pete Rollow, returned to Stonewall today.

Judge C. A. Galbraith and Mrs. Galbraith of Oklahoma City are visiting fheir kinspeople, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ebey.

M. H Hawkins of Hickory gave the News a pleasant call today.

The agent for the Winona Mills hosiery and fine underwear is in the city for this week. Think over what you want. If I should miss you call me up at the Hotel Byrd and oblige 2t 268
O. H. Woods.

M. Y. Wilson of Corsicana, Texas, is in the city prospecting.

Judge E. W. Cantrell, an attorney of Iola, Kansas, has been prospecting in Ada. He is so well pleased with the town that he left today for Kansas to make preparations to remove hither.

Mayor W. L. Cochran of Stonewall was in town today for the first time in a good while. He says he notes much improvement in Ada since his last visit.

Republican Pow-wow.

Deputy Marshals Brents and Cummings left this forenoon for Checotah to attend the meeting of the territorial republican executive committee. There is to be a big banquet tonight and a meeting of the committee Tuesday. U. S. Marshal Colbert and the Ardmore contingent were on the same train.

Much Freight Traffic.

There seems to be considerable freight traffic these days on the Frisco. The switches were blocked this morning in Francis, so that freight trains had to come to Ada to let the passengers pass. The passenger trains met here, and the switches were so full that it was a tight squeeze.

And the Druggist Laughed.

On last Saturday a lady drug drummer made the town of Ada. Now this lady was a bit plump, somewhat stout, rather obese—in rugged odiom, she was mighty fat. So much so that her grip could be more conveniently carried, held straight out.

Well, the lady of the grip flitted—insofar as she was capable of flitting—into the pill emporium of one of Ada's leading druggists and proceeded to engage him in conversation in a very engaging manner. She made some very appropriate remarks about the nice weather, and then the nice town, and then the nice drug store, and eventually her nice samples. There came a pause, as pauses come when purchasers are deciding to buy, or perhaps how courteously to refuse. Possibly hoping to suggest a needed replenishment of stock the lady, in all seriousness, inquired. "Have you any Antifat on hand?" The druggist's eyes took a quick survey, he felt a violent disturbance of his risibles, turned red and swelled up in the face, lost control of himself and the druggist laughed! He tried manfully to recover his face and gravity, but no use—the second explosion was yet louder The lady swept, with outraged dignity, out of the door— and the whole drugstore family laughed!

Notice.

By virtue of authority placed in me I will rent to the highest bidder for cash in hand under sealed bids on Saturday, February 3rd, 1906, at two o'clock p. m., the following land to wit. East one half of southeast ¼ of sec. 33, township 4, north, range 6, east, and southwest ¼ of sec. 34, township 4, north, range 6, east, this land located just east of the M K. & T. Ry. adjoining the southeast part of Ada, except the small tract of land west of the M. K & T. Ry. laying between the town and the railroad. which is reserved. There is something like 100 acrres of land in cultivation, the rest in pasture, containing in all about 240 acres. Together with all improvements east of the M K. & T. Ry.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. 5t 268 w1-42
W. H. Braley, Receiver

Notice.

To all members of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Ada local: You are requested to be at the Labor Hall on Friday night, Feb. 2nd. Important business. Don't fail to be present—also the applicants who have not been instructed in the secrets.
By Committee, 5t 268
S. J. Armstrong,
J. D. Looper.

AUCTION SALE

Of Town Lots at Tupelo, Indian Territory.

On February 8, there will be an auction sale of town lots, both business and residence, at Tupelo, I. T., when splendid opportunities for investment and speculation will be offered. The terms of sale will be one-half cash and balance in 3 and 6 months. Round trip tickets will be sold at all points on the M. K. & T. railroad from Oklahoma City and from Denison, Texas at one and one-third fare. For further particulars address 12t 264 w2t 41
W. C. Duncan, Ada, I. T.
Geo. Northup, Oklahoma City.

- Make Good -

Resolutions

For the New Year.

RESOLVE to give your feet all the comfort possible. - - - - -

Keep this resoltuion by buying your shoes from

Chapman

The Shoeman

Surprise Store

Pennies saved will soon amount to dollars. When on the look for bargains don't fail to come by the

SURPRISE STORE

14-qt tin dishpans ...10c
3 boxes of Searchlight matches.....10c
10-qt tin buckets.....10c
3-lb bucket Golden Axle Grease.....15c
1 lot of boys' and men's heavy winter caps....10c

We are offering some extra bargains in boys' pants in sizes from 5 to 15 years. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 45c, they all go at 2 pairs for. 75c

1 lot small boys' all wool sweaters. These sweaters are actually worth 75c and $1 00. ¼ dozen to select from in red, white, blue and mixed colors, in small sizes only each 45c

Surprise Store

The People Who Put the Price Down

Gen. Wheeler's Last Ambition.

Gen. Wheeler was an examle of the hard fighting southern leaper, who knew when the war was over and became one of the most useful citizens of the reunited country.

Congressman Dolliver relates a good story of the late Gen Wheeler. He says that Wheeler came to him in 1898 and besought him to use his influence wth the president to get him (Wheeler) a place in the army. Dolliver told him he was too old to fight and that he should stand aside and let the young men do the work. "My boy," replied Wheeler, "you don't understand, I was graduated from the United States military academy, but when the war came I went with my state, and left the service of the federal government. I fought pretty hard in that war, and you can't scare me by telling me what the hardships will be. I may die down there in Cuba with the fever, as you say, but you don't know how much good it would do me now to have the privilege of dying in the uniform of a United States soldier."

For Cash ONLY

50-lb U S Flour	$1.30
50-lb Gilt Edge Flour	1.00
Corn per can	5c
White Swan Corn per can	10c
3 cans Pumpkin	25c
3 cans Blackberries 25c or 6 for	45c
3 cans Strawberries 25c or 6 for	45c
3 cans Gooseberries 25c or 6 for	45c
2 cans Muscal Grapes	25c
2 cans Table Peaches	25c
2 cans Green Gage Plums	25c
20 lb Lima Beans	$1.00
1-gal can Scuders Maple Syrup	$1 20
50-lb can Lard	$4 00

Will Sell Anything We Have at Cost.

R. S. TOBIN.

DR. THOS. H. GRANGER, D.D.S., Manager,
DOSS & GRANGER
Pioneer Dental Office
ESTABLISHED 1901.
OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHONE 212.

WANTS

FOR RENT:—For part of crop, good farm, water in yard, good house. Apply to S. R. Tolbert. 2t 268

FOR SALE:—Cash or credit, two work mules, or will trade for Ada property. 268 tf
U. G. Winn.

FOR SALE:—Two large fine mules; one nearly new three inch wagon; one set splendid wagon harness, for cash. Apply to Sol Moss. 246-tf

FOR RENT:—Good 4-room house, North Ada. 267 4t
Otis B. Weaver.

I want a job, handy doing office work or working yards. Will do any kind of work. 2t 267
Columbus Thomas, (Colored.)
Call at B. A. Masons.

Low Rates

To California and the Northwest via the Frisco System daily February 15th to April 7th. $25.00 to California points and relatively as low rates to points in the northwest.

Maps, schedules and other information will be cheerfully and promptly furnished on application to

I. McNair, Agt., Ada, I. T.
L. C. Farrington, T. P. A.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
F E. Clark, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kansas.

La Grippe and Pneumonia.

Pneumonia often follows La Grippe but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Mr. G. Vacher, of 157 Osgood St., Chicago, writes "My wife had a severe case of la grippe three years ago, and it left her with a terrible cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 50 cent bottle cured her cough entirely." Refuse substitutes. Sold by Clark Drug Co. and Mason Drug Co.

A Menace to Health.

Kidney trouble is an insidious danger, and many people are victims of a serious malady before the symptoms are recognized. Foley's Kidney Cure corrects irregularities and strengthens and builds up the kidneys, and it should be taken at the first indication of kidney trouble, as it is impossible to have good health if the kidneys are deranged. Sold by Clark Drug Co. and Mason Drug Co.

Texas Testimony..

Wharton, Tex . May 22, 1905
"Please ship 3 gross Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure as per your quotations. We have been selling your Chill Cure for six years and think it the best Chill Tonic on the market."—L. B. Outler & Co., Druggists. Sold by Clark Drug Co.

CITY BARBER SHOP,

D. A. DORSEY, Prop.
First Class Work Guaranteed.
Hair Cut 25c, Shave 10c.
South Side Main St., Ada, I. T.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail **Buggies**

The Best Makes; the Lowest Prices

COAL! COAL!

REMEMBER we are still in the Coal Business and handle the best grades of Lehigh and McAlester Coal, and will sell it on a close margin. We also carry in stock stove, heator and coard wood.
PHONE 246.

ADA COAL CO.

Cheap Rates to Denver.

FRISCO

Will sell daily until May 31st round trip tickets to the above point at greatly reduced rates.

Tickets limited to May 31st, except tickets sold during month of May to be limited thirty days. For full information see Frisco agent or address

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
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Get one of those special duplicating mortgage books for business men. For sale at News office.

HENRY M. FURMAN,
TTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

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TRAINED NURSE.
KONAWA —Phone No. 1— I. T.
Graduate of Kankakee Training School, Illinois.

FOR LAND SURVEYING

See or Write to Me.
J. C. EARLY,
With J. H. Wright & Co.,
SULPHUR, IND. TER.

Subscribe for the News.

PROTECT YOUR BOOKS!

They're too valuable to be strewn about the room or house exposed to dust and damage! Of course you can't help it, if your book-case is full and of the old style solid construction. Better get rid of such a case, or start a new one that will always accommodate your books without being either too large or too small—one that grows with your library and always fits it. The

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-Case

is the original and only up-to-date sectional book-case and is made by the largest manufacturers of such goods in the world. It's furnished in a variety of grades, sizes and prices, adapted to any and all requirements. It's a system of units, each unit fitted with the perfection dust-proof roller-bearing door. But we'll be glad to show them if you call, or will send illustrated catalogue on request.



Sold By
W. C. DUNCAN.

THE NICKEL STORE

SMALL PROFITS
QUICK SALES CASH

We do not sell on credit to anyone, no matter how wealthy or how honest. Please do not embarrass us by asking. We have moved to Main street, third door from Rollow's corner. A better house in which to show our goods.

Our Stationery Department

This is, has been and will be one of the most successful in the store. We sell pens, ink, mucilage, glue, composition books, ledgers, journals, day books. Tablets, both for pencil and ink, ruled or unruled

5c

We also in this department keep slates, slate pencils, ink stands, school boxes and school supplies. Come here for your school books. Any book used in town or country and we can save you money on them.

A complete, always up-to-date line of novels; standard authors

10c

Small Things

Hair pins, wire and horn, back combs, side combs, ladies, gents and childrens stockings, towels, darning cotton. Needles, Milward's gold eye at 4c per paper.

Hardware

Sargeant's food chopper, chops meat, vegetables, etc., ordinarily called sausage grinders,

$1.24

No. 1 steel traps, with chain 15c
Curry combs - - - 5c and 10c
Tack hammers - - 5c and 10c
Can opener with cork screw 10c
Harnes rivets, tubular 50 in a box, assorted lengths 5c, slatteo or forked 100 in a box 5c, solid copper, 1-4 pound boxes - - - - - - - - - - 10c
Sure-clinch shoe tacks, brass and copper plated, 1 4 pound boxes

4c

First class American files eight-inch - - - - - - - - 10c
Ten-inch - - - - - - - 12 1-2c
Twelve inch - - - - - - 20c
Don't buy reworked files when you can buy first class files at above prices.

Carpet tacks, 500 tacks in a box, 5c per box.

Crank egg beaters

10c

Knives and Forks

Best goods for the price, from 50c to $1.65 per set.

T hinges, three-inch and five-inch - - - - - - - 5c
Butt hinges, three-inch with screws - - - - - - - 10c

WARRANTED SHEARS Eigh-Inch 50c

Big bargains in

Tinware and Enameledware

Large enameled dishpan 50c
Enameled ladle - - - 10c
Baking pans - - - - 10c

Examine our stock and compare our prices.

Thanking you for past patronage and respectfully asking a continuance of same,
I am yours respectfully,
S. M. Shaw, Prop

The

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Household Matters

To Warm the Feet.

Better than hot bottle is a flannel bag for your feet. Make it after the style of an ordinary pillow case and you will find it a great comfort, keeping your feet and legs very warm in bed, says the Chicago News.

Air the Clothes.

After blankets, sofa pillows, draperies of all descriptions, winter clothing, and in fact all the articles of use and wear that have been stored in camphor or moth-proofing substances during the summer are first taken from their coverings they should be be hung in the open air and sunshine for at least two days. That precaution will insure the destruction of any germs that may have summered in them.

Sponging Cloth.

Cloth for women's wear should always be shrunken before being made up. This is done to shrink it and to make it proof against rainspots. To shrink cloth spread it out on a long table, but do not open the folds of the material. Cover it with pieces of muslin made very wet with warm water; then roll the cloth up, rolling the wet muslin in with it. This will bring all the cloth in contact with the wet muslin. Allow this to remain rolled up for several hours, or a better way would be to do this at night and leave rolled up until morning, when it is to be opened out and pressed on both sides of the fold until dry, remembering that the right side of the cloth is always inside the fold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Uses of the Flat Iron.

In making garments, and especially dresses, the flat iron must be used from start to finish. In no other way can a satisfactory result be obtained in making a cloth, or other nice gown. Every little seam must be opened and pressed out. If you are pressing a skirt (and skirts need this attention not only when new, but also during their entire existence), place it right side down over a skirt board, smoothing it very evenly up on the board, and laying carefully any pleats or tucks. When the pleats have to be basted into place, use very fine thread, as a coarse thread is apt to leave its mark in the pressing. Now place a chair or stand under the skirt board to support the rest of the skirt, and this will prevent it from dragging the part to be pressed out of place. Let the iron be a moderately heavy one, and, after laying a clean wet cloth over the part to be pressed, press (do not iron) your garment; that is, do not rub the iron up and down and cross wise, but, when changing it from place to place, lift it. Move the iron frequently, or it will leave the impress of its shape upon the cloth. Slender irons are required when pressing waists. A seam presser may be made of a piece of curtain pole, or broom stick. It should be ten or twelve inches long, rolled evenly in flannel and covered with muslin, and is a great convenience for pressing sleeves.—Ladies' Home Journal.



Crumpets—Mix into a stiff batter one egg, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one pint of milk, and one and one-half pints of flour with which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, and bake on top of range in greased muffin rings on a hot, greased griddle.

Graham Gems—Sift together one cupful each of white and Graham flour, one and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Then add one egg and one cupful of sweet milk. Rye or oatmeal may be substituted for the Graham flour.

Chicken Salad Sandwiches — Bake choux paste in long slender shapes, like eclairs, cut narrower and shorter; when cold split apart on the ends and one side and fill with chicken salad; put the top back in place, after inserting a celery plume at each end. Garnish the serving dish with celery leaves and pim-olas or olives.

Hoecake—Take a very stiff batter of water and cornmeal, adding a pinch of salt. Grease a thick iron griddle very sparingly, and when hot put the batter on in a large cake about an inch thick. Smooth and cook slowly. When cooked on one side for about ten minutes turn carefully and cook on the other side. Serve whole, letting each one break off a portion.

Fig Cake—One and a half cups sugar, one-quarter cup butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup corn starch, whites of three eggs well beaten; bake in two layers and fill with fig filling; chop one pound of figs, add one-half cup sugar and one cup water, stew until soft and smooth, spread between the layers and frost the top of the cake with white frosting.

Spiced Rolls—Dissolve a yeast cake in one cupful of boiling water and one-half cupful of milk, and add flour as for bread mixture. When quite light, having set to "rise," mix in four eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one-half cupful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to knead. When light roll into a thin sheet, brush with butter, dredge with cinnamon, sugar and sprinkle with currants. Roll up, cut into rounds and bake in a moderately hot oven for about twenty minutes.

FRIED SCALLOPS.

MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING A DELECTABLE DISH

Surprising Ignorance on the Part of the General Public as to the Every-Day Life of a Very Common Shellfish--How Scallops First Came On the Market--The Manner of Their Capture.

THREE men at luncheon in a downtown chop house were eating fried scallops.

"Where do these things come from?" asked one.

"They're some kind of shellfish," ventured another.

"Yes, that's what they are," remarked the third man. "But they're cut into little squares like dice before they're cooked."

This conversation revealed that what the average person doesn't know about scallops would fill a pretty big book. The only true thing that any of the three men said was that scallops are a shellfish. But they are not cut into dice-like squares. The part of a scallop fit to eat is round, like the eye of an oyster, but it gets its cubic form from being tightly packed in boxes for shipment to market.

The scallop is a fall and winter delicacy. Like many other good things for the New Yorker's table, it comes from Long Island. Fishermen of the Maine coast also catch scallops, but Fulton Market dealers say they cannot equal the Long Island ones, and so the latter are the more popular here.

THE HOME OF THE SCALLOP.

Peconic Bay, on Long Island, is the home of the scallop sold in New York, and one town down there, New Suffolk, seems to have a monopoly of the scallop-catching industry. On September 1 scallop fishing is begun, and the baymen keep hard at it as long as the bay isn't closed by ice. So far this season does not give promise of a plentiful supply of scallops. As a consequence this shellfish is quite high now, the market price being about $4.50 a gallon. In an average season the price ranges from $1 to $2.

Scallops were first discovered in Peconic Bay about fifty years ago—in 1857, to be exact. One day in the late fall of that year a schooner from Norwalk, Conn., was seen sailing around off New Suffolk. The natives noticed she seemed to be dredging for something. A party of them, headed by Captain George I. Tuthill, a retired whaler, who died a few years ago, went out to the schooner and saw she was loaded with what they thought at first were clams, but which proved to be scallops. The sub-circular, ribbed shell of the scallop was new to them. The Connecticut schooner's captain told the Long Island men that he was going to take his catch back home and sell it there. Scallops had been found in Connecticut waters some time previous to this Yankee's visit to Peconic Bay. But he wasn't satisfied to be one among many at home, and so he set out on a prospecting voyage, as it were finally locating an extensive bed of scallops in Peconic Bay, off New Suffolk. Captain Tuthill and his brother, a one-time whaler like himself, some days later rigged up a couple of dredges such as the Norwalk skipper had used. Then they set out scallop-fishing. They made a fair catch, and, as the Yankee sailor had shown them how to open the scallops and take out the edible part, they determined to ship a box to a commission merchant at Fulton Market. The scallops, however, failed to make a hit there on their first appearance, and in a week Captain Tuthill was informed by the commission merchant that his shipment had spoiled. He was advised, though, to send some in the shell. He shipped a barrel that way. These were sold, and there was a call for others. In this way New Yorkers became acquainted with scallops, liked them, and cried for more.

THE RISE OF AN INDUSTRY.

Thus the business that has become an important industry on the east end of Long Island had its start. Captain Tuthill's example was followed by other New Suffolk men, and soon dozens of the inhabitants of that place were shipping opened scallops to Fulton Market as fast as they could get them ready. For a long time scallops were to be caught only in the part of Peconic Bay off New Suffolk. Later they were discovered in other sections of the bay, and scalloping became quite an industry all along the bay from Riverhead to Greenport. But New Suffolk always seems to have held the lead in this business. Nowadays baymen from many other places come to New Suffolk every fall and winter seeking scallops.

The scallops lie on the sandy bottom of the bay. They are migratory and seem to shift around like schools of fish. Sometimes they are found in great beds piled up one on top of another several tiers deep. The baymen catch them with a dredge made of a large strong net with a five-foot iron plate at its mouth. The dredge is attached to a length of rope, the other end of which is fastened to the scallop boat. On Peconic Bay, sailboats are used exclusively in scallop fishing, but on the Maine coast the scallop fishers have boats propelled by naphtha as well as sail. Down on Long Island the scallop fleet sets sail at daylight. Each boat usually has two men. The boats all make for spots where it is known scallops are to be found. Having arrived at the scallop bed, dredges are thrown out, three on a side. The dredges sink to the bottom of the bay, where the scallops cling. As the boat sails slowly along, pulling the dredges after it, the scallops are scooped into the nets. Pretty soon dredges are hauled in, and the baymen find out what sort of luck they have had. Often a dredge may contain nearly a bushel of scallops, but there are times, too, when it is full only of seaweed.

Occasionally the baymen come across a scallop bed a mile or more square. Then nearly all of them make for it at once, and for days their boats, with dredges out, circle round the place, from a distance looking like a flock of sea gulls. When a bayman secures a fair load of scallops, one part of his day's work is done, and he makes a start for home. The earlier a scalloper gets home, the sooner his catch is opened and packed in boxes for shipment to market. At New Suffolk scallops are opened in little shacks called scallop shops, built along the beach. Each boatman has his own scallop shop, and to it he carries his catch at the end of the day's scalloping. The scallops are opened afternoons and evenings so as to be shipped to market on the early morning train of the Long Island Railroad.

Opening scallops is an industry participated in by men and women, boys and girls. At one side of the scallop shop is a long, high table, at which the openers stand or sit on high stools. In front of each opener is a square hole, cut in the table. Under this hole is a barrel. At the right a wooden box stands on the table, while at the left is a pile of scallops. The opener takes a scallop in the left hand, deftly separates the shells with a knife held in the right, and, quick as a wink, removes the growth known as the rim around the white, meaty, eatable part. This latter is flipped into the wooden box at the opener's right. The shells are dropped through the hole in the table into the barrel. Many of the openers are so expert that they keep a steady stream of scallops flying into the box. A bushel or a bushel and a half of scallops in the shell yield a gallon when opened. Openers are paid twenty cents a gallon for their work. When scallops are plentiful they do a rushing business. The girls and women often make the best openers, and their earnings frequently are quite large. One married woman at New Suffolk last winter made $3 a day, and she quit work long enough every day to go home and prepare her husband's meals. On Long Island farmers' wives and daughters join the openers in the winter, when there is nothing to be done in the agricultural line. They are glad of the opportunity to earn pin money, and the baymen in the winter, when scallops are usually the most plentiful, are delighted to secure all the openers to be had. Scallop opening is never allowed to become dull work, for in every shop visits of musical natives are encouraged, with the result that banjo, guitar and violin concerts are common, especially on dreary winter nights. Then the scallop shop stove has a glowing fire, and all hands sing lustily.

COST OF THE SHELLFISH.

Not a few of the Long Island baymen have become quite comfortable catching scallops. The prices they get at the market for their catches vary greatly. Sometimes when there is a big supply they receive as low as fifty cents a gallon. The price now, $4 to $4.50, is unusually high, but scallops are very scarce. From $1 to $2 is a fair average price. Out of this the scalloper must pay for opening and shipping his catch, as well as a commission to the merchant who handles the scallops in the market.

Early winter is usually the busiest period of the scallop season. Then many Long Island baymen have been known to clear, for a time, as high as $50 to $100 a day. One man out of his earnings last year bought a boat for $1800. He and others who were equally successful had to work early and late. But the Peconic Bay scallopers are pretty husky chaps, and they have no inclination to avoid strenuous labor. In very rough weather the daring and clever seamen among them get a good chance to reap a harvest, for then the timid souls stay ashore. As a result, the baymen who venture out have a monopoly of scalloping for the time being, and they are able to make larger shipments to market than usual.

There seems to be a steady demand for Peconic Bay scallops. Although comparatively few restaurant patrons know just what they are and where they come from, this ignorance does not make them relish the dainty shellfish any the less. Ordinarily, scallops are served fried, with a slice or two of bacon. If cooked shortly after being caught and opened, they have a delicious flavor. But there are tricks in the scallop trade, as in every other. Sometimes either a bayman or a market man soaks scallops in water in order to make them swell so that an ordinary gallon of them will yield a gallon and a half. This process deprives the scallop of the flavor that is all its own. Not many city lovers of the shellfish, however, notice the difference. But any one who has eaten scallops as they are cooked in the scalloping towns on Peconic Bay, readily detects the trick.—New York Evening Post.

Growing of grapes in graperies furnishes an important source of revenue in some countries, notably Belgium and the Channel Islands.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth on Future Newspapers

He Predicts Specialized Journals, One Devoted to Sport, One to Religion, One to Politics and Illustrated More or Less.

"It is very probable that the daily press of the future will be highly specialized, so much so that we may anticipate one daily devoted entirely to politics, another to sport, another to religious matters, another entirely devoted to literature, and so on," said Sir Alfred Harmsworth, in the course of an interview granted to the World's staff correspondent in London. "Then the man who reads will be able to take any one or all of them, as he pleases. Of course, we already have daily papers entirely devoted to sport, and it will be found that there is equally good public for papers devoted exclusively to some one other subject. In London, for instance, there are several daily papers trying to cover the whole ground, very much like one another in their supply of news, and not a few of them losing a great deal of money. In time to come this will give place to specialization in the directions which I have mentioned.

"I do not see any objection to daily newspapers, like the Times here, running large lending libraries. Perhaps in the distant future the newspaper will supply the public not only with news, but with everything else that it wants."

Twelve months ago Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the multi-millionaire of English journalism, contributed an article in the World on "How to Achieve Business Success." He then owned thirty-three publications. Since then they have nearly doubled in number. During this twelve months also the English public has been rather startled to find that in addition to starting many fresh publications of the popular kind with which his name is associated, he has turned his attention to old-established papers, some of them possessing more prestige than circulation.

Latterly it has been rumored—and some definite statements have been made to that effect in New York and in London—that Sir Alfred Harmsworth has been completing arrangements for duplicating his London enterprises in New York. On being asked by the World correspondent if these statements were true, Sir Alfred Harmsworth replied:

"They are absolutely untrue. I have not the slightest intention of building up any establishment in the States. I have arranged for the publication of the 'Self-Educator' there because a spontaneous demand arose for it. That is all. If I were foolish enough to think of catering to the American public I should have just as much chance as an American would have in catering to the English public if he came over to London. I shall be glad if you will give the statement that I intend to try my hand in the American periodical market the most absolute contradiction.

"Nor have I any intention of developing a Sunday newspaper on the lines of the Sunday editions of the big New York dailies. There never will be any demand for such a paper in London. There is a great difference in the requirements of the British and American public, and the journalistic supply runs on different lines altogether. The British public is accustomed to getting all it wants in the way of stories and illustrations in our weekly periodicals, for which there is practically no equivalent in the States. Consequently the Sunday editions of the big American dailies supply this want by delivering a composite publication, including humorous pictures, made up in sections.

"With regard to illustrations, my experience of the daily newspaper is that it should either be fully illustrated or not illustrated at all. Consequently the Daily Mail is reducing its illustrations to the vanishing point, while we are increasing their number in the Daily Mirror. The public demand is that the newspaper shall be one thing or the other. The same thing applies in the States. That there is a large public growing up which prefers solid reading matter to a combination of letter-press and illustrations is shown by the growing number of 'all-reading magazines' now being produced on both sides of the Atlantic."

"It is suggested that the extent and variety of your business, its all-embracing character, is bringing your operations more or less into line with the American trusts."

"There seems to me to be no reason for that suggestion. The distinctive features of trusts which is so much disliked is the squeezing out by any sort of means of all other competitors, and so obtaining a monopoly. Nothing of the kind takes place with my business. In fact, our own success in various directions has enabled others to obtain success on similar lines. There cannot be anything to deplore in the growth and expansion of a business which succeeds on the basis of fair competition.

"I confess, however, that it is one of my ambitions, which I commend to my energetic friends in the States, to make my business self-sufficing and to manufacture for myself everything that I require. Hence my purchase of land in Newfoundland, in order that I may be able to make my own paper. Soon we hope to make everything for ourselves.

"I think the big newspapers of the near future will find it convenient to make simultaneous issues in various parts of the country, just as, apart from the over-seas edition, I have established the simultaneous publication of the Daily Mail in London, Manchester and Paris."—New York World.

A COUGH

What Causes This Irritative Sensation in the Throat.

A cough was intended by nature as a means of removing some offending substance from the air-passages, and as such it is of the greatest protection. If the irritation of the mucuous membrane of the larynx and bronchial tubes, caused by the presence of some strange body or of the usual mucous secretion in too great quantity, did not excite the expulsive act which we call coughing, we should be in constant danger of suffocation every time we had a slight attack of bronchitis or a cold in the chest.

If a cough were occasioned only in this way it would be a most useful measure, and there would be no more need for cough mixtures than for remedies to arrest breathing. But the human machine sometimes gets out of order, like any other mechanism. The wires get crossed, and a message sent from some distant organ, like the liver, for example, may get switched over to the nerve-centre which regulates the complex series of movements producing cough; this centre, receiving a stimulus from somewhere, responds as if the message came from the larynx, and a cough is established. This "liver-cough" does no good, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

Again, the mucous membrane of some portion of the air-tubes, instead of secreting too freely, may become dry. The nerve-centre is warned mechanically that there is something irritating the larynx or bronchial tubes, and it starts a cough to get rid of it. This cough, too, is useless, and worse than useless, for it serves only to irritate still more the inflamed mucous membrane.

Cough may also be excited by abnormal conditions in the nose, ears or gullet, or may occur as a symptom of disease of the heart, kidneys or nervous system. In such cases, it is the endeavor of the physician to arrest the cough by discovery and removal of the cause, if possible, or if this cannot be done, by the administration of cough remedies.

In cough due to dryness of the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, the remedies employed are those that will promote a flow of mucous to moisten the offending part. This can sometimes be accomplished without medicine, by inhalation of the vapor rising from a pitcher of hot water to which a teaspoonful of benzoin has been added. Until the cause of a cough is known the use of powerful cough medicines, most of which contain paregoric or opium in some form, is most inadvisable.—Youth's Companion.

Hard on John.

The Rev. F. A. Mayhall, of St. Louis, who wants his parish to allow him to supplement his salary by the practice of law, said the other day:

"A minister, to do good work, must have enough money to maintain a good position. He must not be obliged to resort to economies that are often ludicrous and discouraging. He must hold his head up.

"To practice economy, you know, is often humiliating, often ridiculous. I know of a poor and economical young man who, about to marry, wished to impress upon his bride the necessity of the strictest frugality.

"Accordingly, having arranged his program in advance, he invited her to take Sunday dinner at his home with his mother and himself.

"All sat down to the table on the appointed day, but, as he was about to begin the carving, the young man pointed sternly to a stale crust of bread, laid on a plate with other debris, for consignment to the garbage pail. He had, you must understand, put the bread there himself, to point a moral with.

"'Mother, mother,' he said, 'a good slice of bread? Going to throw out a good slice fo bread?'

"And he rescued it and put it on the bread plate, and with his dinner he ate it, though it was as hard as a chunk of steel.

"'I never like to see anything wasted,' he said in a moral tone.

"And then his mother, to help him drive home this lesson in economy, added:

"'True, Maggie. True, my dear. I've always said that when I lost our John, I would need to keep a pig.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

James' Woe.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said a minister to one of his parishioners, an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "I hope the pains are nothing worse. You are not looking so bright as usual to-day."

"Na, sir," said the old fellow, sadly; "I've been unfortunate to-day."

"How, James? In what way?" queried the pastor.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I got a letter frae a lawyer body this mornin' tellin' me that ma cousin 'Jack' had died an' that he had left me two hunner' poun'."

"Two hundred pounds," repeated the minister. "And you call that hard luck? Why, it is quite a fortune for you, James."

"Ay," said the old man sorrowfully, "but the stupid lawyer body didn't put enough stamps on his letter and I had a penny to pay for extra postage."—Scottish-American.

An Auto-Lighted Tree.

The family were afraid to have candles on the Christmas tree because of all the little children, so they used colored electric lights. The tiny little batteries that can be bought in a store did not make a sufficiently powerful light, so they hired a 40 horse-power gasoline automobile to come and stand outside the door, attached the electric bulbs to the batteries and got all the light they wanted.—Country Life in America.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Among the elephants, both sexes of the African species have ivory tusks, while in Asia these are generally restricted to the male.

A coal company at Aberdare, South Wales, was fined recently for having incorrect scales, although the error was considerably against the company.

A unique way of delivering mails is that adopted for one of the islands of the Tonga Group in the Pacific, where the danger of approaching inshore renders it necessary for the mail steamer to use a skyrocket as a postman.

A study of the fishes of Panama Bay shows that out of 374 enumerated species, 204 are known to exist in the Gulf of California. This is held to indicate that in former ages there was open communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Algeria has a river of genuine ink, caused by the joining of two streams, one of which comes from an iron region, while the second stream flows from a peat swamp. On meeting, the acid of one stream blends with the iron solution of the other, and ink is the result.

The dried skin of a shark is hard and smooth. The material is known as shagreen, and is used for covering whip handles and instrument cases. It is also used by cabinetmakers for polishing fine woods. The fins are made into a glue that is used largely by silk manufacturers.

SICK ROOM MEALS

Advice in the Care of the Patient and His Food.

Although it is the function of the physician to indicate the general nature of the nourishment to be given to his patient, the responsibility for the proper feeding of the sick person devolves almost entirely on the nurse, and on her tact and judgment the success of the treatment will depend. Even when the food is correctly prepared, much attention to the manner of service is requisite in order to make it tempting to the invalid.

During illness the things that naturally stimulate the appetite, such as fresh air and exercise, are entirely lacking, so that every possible means must be used to render the idea of food as agreeable as possible. Chief among these is the care of the mouth and tongue. Unless these are kept scrupulously clean by the use of cleansing lotions, particles of fermenting food are retained, and give rise to much discomfort. This is especially true of milk, the administration of which should always be followed by a cleansing of the tongue with some such preparation as a mixture of equal parts of glycerin, lemon-juice and water applied with a cotton swab.

Before bringing in the meal the room should have been put in order as much as possible, the patient's hands and face sponged off, and the bedclothes and pillows freshly arranged. The tray itself should be decked with the prettiest china, the whitest and freshest linen and the brightest silver the household boasts. Very small portions only should be set before a sick person, for in this way a greater amount is likely to be eaten than if the weak appetite is appalled by the sight of well-filled plates.

In giving liquids to persons unable to sit up, the head should be raised by slipping the hand under the pillow, instead of directly under the head, as in this way the position is less constrained and swallowing is easier. The conventional sick-feeders with nozzles are usually disliked by patients, and in most cases fluids can be taken without much effort through a bent glass tube or from a tumbler only a third full. Here again the patient should not be presented with more than he is likely to drink, as a sick person feels a certain satisfaction in completely emptying his glass.

It is often a difficult question to decide whether or not to waken a sleeping patient for food. In most cases it is better to wait, but often a sufferer may be roused sufficiently to take a few swallows, and yet be able to drop off again and sleep all the more soundly for having received the nourishment.—Youth's Companion.

Ever Faithful.

A gentleman once possessed a valuable sporting dog which was extremely clever in the retrieving of dead and wounded game. It had, in fact, never been known to lose a bird when brought down by the gun. The owner, however, was a remarkably bad shot, and one day, on firing both barrels at a rabbit that ran unexpectedly across his path, he heard a mournful howl. The next moment his dog appeared, carrying a black object in his mouth, and laid it carefully at his master's feet. The animal had retrieved his own tail.—London Globe.

Elands Put to Work.

A. R. Jelliman, the well-known Rhodesian hunter of Macheche, who some time back captured a number of young eland, has been most successful in domesticating and training them to the yoke.

He has had eight of them working in a wagon for some time, and they answered admirably, being faster and more powerful than oxen.—Bulawayo Chronicle.

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DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 2 ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1906 NUMBER 268

$30,000 STOCK

Of Goods For Sale!

Beginning Thursday, January 17, and continuing for 30 days, we will sell our entire stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, clothing and groceries at actual wholesale cost. Everything goes in this sale except wagons and farm implements. A large assortment of buggies is included in this cost sale. We have over-bought for the season and want to reduce our $30,000 in the next 30 days to $15,000. If you are "from Missouri" we can "show you" we are doing what we claim. This sale will be for spot cash--nothing will be charged--as we need the money more than we need the goods. President Roosevelt could not buy on credit from us during this sale. Opportunity knocks once at every man's door. : : : : : : : :

This is Your Opportunity

The Big Store

Reed & Harrison

STANDARD OIL TROUBLES QUEER THE OIL FIELDS

Bartlesville, I. T., Jan 29 — Orders have been received by the Standard Oil Company that hereafter only a third of the Mid-Continent field's output will be bought owing to the fact that the Standard Company would be prevented from continuing as a buyer and transporter of petroleum through the proceedings instituted by Mr. Hadley of Missouri. There is a production of 50,000 barrels daily

The operators are organizing to send a delegation to see the Standard Company's agents in Kansas City since the enforcement of such an order for long would mean the suspension of all activity here soon Failing they will go to Mr. Hadley to see if he intends to prevent the Standard from transporting oil across Missouri

The committee will tell him that if the Standard is ousted from Missouri it will shut off the market for petroleum products in this field, because the pipe line from the Mid-Continent field runs through a portion of Missouri Already the reduction by two-thirds of the amount formerly taken by the Standard Company has demoralized business and there are fears that the Standard will cease entirely to take oil during the agitation

It is Coming.

The Imperial Saxaphone Quartette, at the Methodist church, Wednesday evening, Jan. 31 Come and hear the greatest reader of modern times, Miss Josephine Retz

Subscribe for The News.

JACK THE STABBER WOUNDS HIS 16TH GIRL

St. Louis, Jan 29 — While walking along Kossuth avenue after night-fall last evening Bertha Riley, aged 11 years, was approached by a young man who stabbed her in the back and then fled. The girl ran home and was given medical attention, the physician stating that the wound was not serious. This makes the sixteenth girl who has been stabbed in the streets after night within the past two weeks, presumably by one young man who is designated as "Jack the Stabber." He is supposed to be a lunatic at large and although almost the entire police force has been looking for him in the evening no trace has been discovered.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN FOREIGN LANDS A BOGY

Washington, Jan 29.—"Colonial cotton" seems to be a bogie man in the imaginations of "bears" to disturb American raisers when they dream of opulence At all events some figures which the government has lately gathered suggest that the "bears" have been too hopeful as to the ability of European Nations to raise cotton in the colonies in such quantities as will affect the price of America's short staple. In 1904 England, France, Germany and Italy succeeded in raising only 9,361 bales in their Indian colonies. Of this number England got from her colonies, excluding the British East Indies aod Egypt, 7,670 bales. Nearly half of them came from Western Africa, 1,625 bales from the British West Indies and British Guiana, 1,460 bales from Cyprus and Malta, 600 from Eastern Africa, 642 from Central Africa and Uganda, three bales from Southern Africa and eighteen from Australasia

To show the progress which has resulted from a year's agitation on the part of European spinners, the government has made some comparisons. In 1903, it is shown, England got from all its colonies, except in the East Indies, in which no new experiments have been made, 2,597 bales and in 1904, 7,670 bales.

Dr. Browall.

Dr. Browall, who, while in the country, on account of his horse stumbling, accidently discharged his gun, thereby receiving the bullet through the upper part of his arm, breaking it, though suffering excruciating pain and the wound being dangerous, will not, in the opinion of the doctors, lose his arm.

The expressions of regret among the Doctor's friends, who are legion, are profound, and it is sincerely hoped there may be no complications which will preclude his early, complete recovery.

Mr and Mrs V A. Morrison, from Tacoma, Wash., daughter and sonin-law of J J Luttrell, arrived today noon. They expect to locate in Ada permanently.

THREE HUNDRED MEN MAKE SEARCH FOR LOST CHILD

Vinita, I T, Jan. 29.—The search still continues for the child of Henry Woods, of Zena, I. T, which wandered away from home a week ago, but no trace of the lost child can be found. About 5 o'clock in the evening of last Saturday a week ago the three-year-old daughter of Henry Woods strolled away from home and has not been seen or heard of since, although a diligent search has been kept up both day and night. Three hundred men are now engaged in the search for the lost child. The child had been missing only a few minutes when the search began, but not a single trace of her could be found.

The surrounding country is very rough and deep ravines are near the home many large timber wolves are in this vicinity and fears are entertained that a large timber wolf slipped upon the little girl and devoured her.

Henry Vandigriff, one of the searching parties, fell under his horse and sustained a broken leg. This is the most singular and mysterious disappearance ever heard of in this country.

Captain of the "Slocum" Guilty.

New York, Jan. 29.—Capt W. H, Vanschaick, has been found guilty of criminal negligence in failing to have fire drills on the steamer General Slocum, which he commanded in June, 1904, when the steamer burned with a loss of over 1,000 lives. He was immediately sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

Blaze at Bennington.

Bennington, I.T. Jan. 29.— The first big fire in the history of Bennington occured Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, when four large stone business houses were burned, entailing a total loss of $18,000, about half of which was covered by insurance.

See P. K. Smith for up-to-now photo work. 152-tf

A SERIOUS FIRE IN U. S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION

Newport, R. I., Jan. 29.—Seven buildings connected with the United States Naval Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island in this city were destroyed by fire last night, causing an estimated loss of $100,000.

The fire was discovered at 9.30 o'clock by a sentry in passing the machine shop The alarm was given and all the apprentice boys, 1,500 in number, members of the detachment of marines and enlisted men, answered the call to quarters By the time a bucket brigade had been formed the flames had spread to the detention building and this and some smaller storehouses were destroyed. The Newport firemen responded to a call, but by this time the paymaster's office and storehouses were burning fiercely.

Several apprentices in single irons were confined in the detention building at the time the fire broke out Physical instructor Joseph Kirby liberated them by a heroic effort.

To My Friends and Customers.

I wish to state that I am now associated with T. J. Chambless and would be glad to have my acquaintances to call and see me at any time. At this store you can find any and everything you need such as dry goods, boots, shoes, clothing, groceries and farming implements of all kinds.

2t 268 2w-42 Respectfully
C. C. Hargis.
Formerly with E. L. Steed.

Wedding invitations—latest styles—turned out at the News office. tf

THE ELECTRICAL BUSINESS

like every other business has its styles and its fashions. Our stock of fixtures is always up to the minute We are also prepared to render the best service in plumbing and waterworks supplies and our prices are always consistent with our services. The best is always the cheapest. We also carry a full line of steam fixtures. Your patronage solicited.

Ada Electric and Plumbing Supply Co., Phone 237

MODEL BAKERY

Fresh Bread, Cakes, Pies, Etc.
A Fine Line of Candies

116 SOUTH BROADWAY, OPPOSITE OLD POSTOFFICE

COAL! COAL!!

Midway and Henryetta fancy lump, $6.00 per ton. Some certain party is trying to mislead by telling the people of Ada that he is connected with me in the coal business. I will say to the citizens of Ada that I have no partner at all.

G. M. ANGLIN.

Phone 249. Orders Delivered to Any Part of the City

Enjoy an evening at the W. J. Wilson Billiard and Pool Parlors. Everything first class.

BILLIARDS ---AND--- POOL ....

L. N. JAMES Mgrs.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave., Phone 64.

GUS KRANNICH

THE TAILOR

After all it pays to have your clothes made by an experienced tailor. If Gus Krannich makes a suit for you you will never complain. Try him. Cleaning and repairing neatly done

K. C. Tailor Shop. - - Ada, I. T.
(Over Freeman's Store)

The best Candies, Fruits and Cigars.

Box Candies a Specialty

At the Postoffice News Stand

Cheap Coal FOR CASH

Place your order for good coal with the

CRYSTAL ICE and COAL CO.

The driver is authorized to receipt you for payments

Phone No. 122

The Ada National Bank.

TOM HOPE, President JNO. L. BARRINGER, Vice President.
FRANK JONES Cashier. ORVILLE SNEAD, Asst Cashier

Capital Stock, - - - - - - - - - - - - $50,000.00
Undivided Profits. - - - - - - - - - - 20,900.00

Blanks Furnished and Remittances Made to the Government on Town Lots.

ADA, CHICKASAW NATION, IND. TER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER - - - PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second class matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

A BROADER ACQUAINTANCE FOR ADA.

The News repeats, Ada needs to be better known abroad.

Of course she is well and favorably known by her neighbors, to whom she is an object of continuing envy. But this town wants a wider acquaintance back in the states. Thousands of good people back there are pining for the Great Southwest. Ada needs more people, more enterprises and more money. To draw these things hither it will require some pains and some money expended in wise advertising. Regardless of any effort made by us, there will be some straggling immigration this way; but the bulk and cream of it will fall to the communities which unceasingly din their glories into the ears of the world. People in a moving mood read with avidity all literature descriptive of a land of opportunty, and they usually buy the ticket to the town they have read and heard most of. If Ada lags listlessly on a this matter she may wake up to learn she has missed the tide

Now, this proclaiming abroad the glories of the town does not mean extravagant, hot air falsehoods to deceive and allure prospective settlers and investors Such booming is dishonest, is wrong. The mere truth—the whole truth—about Ada is charm enough. But the truth must be heralded aloud and abroad, and the organized enterprise of the city must do it.

Either the commercial club should take this matter up or else there should be organized as heretofore suggested by the News, an auxiliary body, say, a 15,000 club. For the truth about Ada must be told.

PECK'S BAD BOY WITH THE CIRCUS

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK
Author of "Peck's Bad Boy Abroad," Etc.

(Copyright by J. B. Bowles.)

A Senator's Son Bets the Bad Boy That Elephants Are Cowards — They Let a Bag of Rats Loose at the Afternoon Performance—The Elephants Stampede. Pa Fractures a Rib and General Pandemonium Reigns.

Gee, but I must be an easy mark. I have not so I bet on a sure thing, and when a fellow bets on a sure thing he is bound to lose.

It was this way. The show arrived in Washington, D. C., on a Sunday morning, and, as usual, all the boys in town came to the lot to see us put up the tents. I was around with pa and the boss canvasman, and the town boys could see I belonged to the show, and they envied me and wanted to get acquainted with me, so I would let them walk around with me, and go into the tents Sunday afternoon and see the animals.

There was one boy with a sort of rough rider hat on, and buckskin fringe on his pants, and everybody said he was a senator's son, but the other boys had rather be acquainted with me, because I belonged to the show, and I took pity on the senator's son and let him talk to me, without looking cross at him, or snubbing him, as I do most boys who try to butt in on me. I got to liking the senator's son and had him come in the tent, and we put in the afternoon looking at the animals.

The elephants were chewing hay and looking fierce, and the senator's boy said elephants were the greatest cowards on earth, and I said, "Not on your life; the giant in our show is the greatest coward, and the behemoth of holy writ is next." The senator's son said elephants were such cowards they were afraid of mice, and we could take a trap full of mice and turn them loose in the ring and the elephants would stampede, and he would bet five dollars on it. I excused myself for a moment and told pa what the senator's son offered to bet, and pa said: "Here's $50, and you can take all the bets you can get. Why, this herd of elephants would walk on mice, and rats, too. You bet with him and tell him to bring along all the rats and mice he can find in the white house, and you can turn them into the ring Monday afternoon when the elephants do their turn, and if an elephant bats an eye I will eat his ears for mushrooms."

I went back to young Mr. Senator and took his bet, and told him I had plenty more money to bet the same way, and he said the next afternoon he would come with his mice and rats, and a lot of money to bet that you couldn't hold that flock of elephants with log chains when he opened his bag of rats and mice.

Well, how it got into the papers I do not know, but the next morning they all said an interesting experiment would be made the next afternoon at the great and only circus, to determine once and for all whether elephants were afraid of mice, and that a senator's son and a son of one of the proprietors of the show would conduct the experiment by turning loose a lot of mice and rats in the rings at precisely 3:30 p. m.

Well, you never saw such a crowd in a circus as we had that afternoon. It seemed as though the whole population turned out, foreign ministers, negroes, society people and clerks. That senator's son and the whole family, and the neighbors, must have been up all night catching mice and rats, and it took nine boys and three servants to carry the baskets and traps and bags of mice and rats. I passed them all in and we lined up on a front seat to wait for the elephant stunt, and when the thing was ripe we were to empty the whole mess of vermin into the ring.

I felt as though something was wrong, 'cause I saw the new moon over my left shoulder the night before, and now I wish I had died before this thing happened. When the Japanese jugglers went out of the ring I knew that was the cue for the elephants to come in, and when the dressing room curtain was pulled aside and old Bolivar came out at the head of the herd, and they marched around the outside of the ring, clear around the tent, my heart jumped up into my throat, and I felt sick.

The senator's boy said: "When these rats and things begin to chase your old elephants, you won't be able to see their tails for the dust they will kick up."

Then I thought of the money pa had given me to bet, and I offered to bet it all, and a negro produced funds and took my bets like a bookmaker.

Well, after doing a turn around the big ring, the trainer steered the elephants into the middle ring, and the great audience leaned forward to catch every trick the elephants did. The boys held on to the bags that the mice and things were in, waiting for our cue. The elephants stood on their heads and hind feet, and [illegible] fell down, fired pistols and [illegible] everything just right, without making a mistake. Finally the trainer formed the whole herd into a grand pyramid, with old Bolivar in the center, each elephant holding an American flag with his trunk, and waving it, and the audience broke out into a cheer that fairly ripped the canvass.

Then I said to young Mr. Senator: "Come on with your rats, now, and I win $50." All hands picked up the baskets and bags and went to the side of the ring and emptied the whole bunch of more than 500 into the ring. The rats and mice rushed for the elephants, and then turned and made a rush for the reserved seats.

Oh, dear, what a time we had. The elephants got down off that pyramid so quick it would make your head swim, and old Bolivar trumpeted in abject fear, and tried to break away, but pa came along with a tent stake and hit Bolivar over the head, and told the trainer to put the elephants back into the pyramid and hold them there till the bell rung for them to cease their stunt. The trainer couldn't do anything with them, and they bellowed and dodged mice and shyed at rats, and Bolivar took his trunk and swatted pa clear across the ring.

The elephants followed Bolivar to the main entrance, each elephant trying to walk on the heels of the one ahead of him, and all the circus hands trying to head off the elephants, but they wouldn't head off. They were simply scared to death, and they broke out the side of the tent near the lemonade stand and went whooping out into the open air and freedom while the audience yelled with joy.

Young Mr. Senator said to me: "What do you think of elephants now?"

I told him to take his money and be darned.

The audience was getting nervous so the band struck up "A Hot Time in the Old Town," and they were quieting down as the curtain to the dressing room raised and the horses for the chariot race came out. Just then a woman with red socks got up on a chair in the press seats and pulled her dress away up and yelled, "Rats!" and another woman screamed and jumped up on a seat with her clothes at half mast, and yelled that there were mice on the seats. In less than two minutes every woman in the audience, and the bearded woman, and the fat woman, were standing up on something, holding up their dresses and shaking the skirts and screaming, and when the fat woman fell into the arms of the bearded woman, in a faint, and the bearded woman dropped the fat woman, pa told the bearded woman he was ashamed of her for screaming, 'cause she ought to be more of a man than that.

Well, every mouse and rat in the bunch seemed to be looking for women to scream at them, and there was no use trying to run a show with such an excited audience, so pa had the band play "Good Night, Ladies," and he announced that the performance might be considered over for the afternoon. Everybody made a rush for the exits Each woman held up her skirts and fairly galloped to get away from the mice and rats.

They all got out of the tent finally, and then the managers had a meeting to find out who started the trouble, and what it was best to do about it. I was sitting alone on a front seat, thinking over the scenes of the afternoon, and wondering what the young senator's son would do with the money he won of me, and whether he had depopulated the white house of rats and mice, so the president would notice it. I was thinking about elephants and wondering if they were cowards by nature, or had acquired cowardice by associating with mankind, when pa came along and sat down by me, a picture of despair, 'cause Bolivar had fractured one of his ribs, and the fat woman had paralyzed his knees sitting on his lap while they brought her to after she fainted when she thought a rat was climbing into her sock.

Pa sighed, and said: "Hennery, I wanted an exciting life, to keep me from brooding over advancing age, and I chose the circus business, but I find it is rather too strenuous for me. Each day something occurs to try my nerves. I do not claim that you are to blame for it all, but I think I could enjoy my position with the show if you would take the first train that goes north, and leave me for a while. What I need is rest. Go, boy, go!"

I felt sorry for pa, but I put my arm around him, and I said: "Pa, do not fear. I will never desert you, until the season is over. Wherever you go, I will go, and I will keep you awake, don't fear. Now that we are going into the sunny south, where every man may have it in for you, 'cause you were a Yankee soldier, I will stay by you, and there will be things doing that will make you think the past has been a sweet dream. See, pa!"

Pa sighed again, and said: "This is too much!" and he rushed off to find the elephants.

ENGLISHMEN IN DUELS.

Some of the Famous Men Who Have Fought with Swords and Pistols.

The earl of Kimberley's much discussed challenge to Col. Sapwell is a reminder that though the days of dueling are considered to have passed in England, the fighting spirit will still break out on occasions, says the London Express.

Not so very long ago Mr. Winston Churchill was challenged to an encounter a l'outrance by an irate constituent at Oldham. One hesitates to think what would have happened had Mr. Churchill had leisure enough to resume his martial role.

Lord Beaconsfield once challenged O'Connell to a duel, but the famous statesman found himself bound over to keep the peace in a police court instead of departing across the channel to blow out the brains of his political opponent.

O'Connell himself fought a duel with a member of the Irish house of commons named D'Esterre and killed his opponent.

Another fatal duel was that in which Lord Camelford, one of the most confirmed duellists of his day and a man who had the death of more than one fellow creature on his hands, was killed by Mr. Best. Both were excellent shots, and one of the two pistols used was supposed to be slightly more perfect than the other. A piece of money was tossed up to decide the choice. Best won, and in the result Lord Camelford fell mortally wounded.

The last duel fought in Ireland was between a mayor of Sligo and a member of the legal profession, but honors were declared easy, for nothing happened.

Mr. Tierney charged Pitt with "obstructing the defenses of the country," and that oratorical observation sounded so terrible in the ears of the eminent statesman that he sent his seconds to Mr. Tierney.

The two met at three o'clock one Sunday morning at Putney eath, not far from the Kingston road, fired two shots at each other and then returned home quite well for breakfast.

Charles James Fox, Pitt's brilliant rival, took occasion to make some scathing observations on the powder supplied by the war office and promptly received a challenge from Mr. Adams. Fox accepted, the duel was fought and the statesman was wounded. "Adams," he is reported to have said on that lamentable occasion, "I do believe you'd have killed me if you hadn't used government powder."

Clearing for Action.

The importance of removing all unnecessary objects from the decks of men-of-war was emphasized on board the Japanese Mikasa, on which 23 men were killed or wounded by the fragments of an optic telegraph that had been hit by a bomb.

Poor Man!

"What is a summer resort, pa?"

"A man entirely surrounded by a body of women."—Judge.

CREEKS' MEDICINE MAN.

Has Some Singular Convictions to Which He Rigidly Adheres.

The medicine man of the Creeks will not eat anything scorched in cooking, in treating a gun or arrow shot wound he as well as the patient will fast four days, only drinking a little gruel, says the Indian Journal.

He will not allow a woman to look at his patient until he is well or dead. If his patient dies the medicine man takes a lot of medicine himself in order to cleanse himself from the fumes or odor of the dead. The pall-bearers, as we might call those assisting in the burial, also take the same cleansing process.

And again when an Indian committed murder, even in self-defense, he went to the medicine man and took the cleansing remedy, claiming the remedy appeased the crime and the trouble to his mind. The medicine man has a horror of women, keeping out of their company as much as possible. At the full of each moon it was the custom of the bucks to drink medicine made by the medicine man to cleanse their system. In camp the Indian killed nothing which was not eatable.

Spectacles in China.

China has recently issued an edict prohibiting, except in the treaty ports, the sale of metal-rimmed spectacles. Tan shoes are also tabooed, and anyone dealing in them renders himself liable to decapitation. This latter drastic regulation is due to the fact that yellow is there the imperial color, to be worn by none save members of the royal family.

Hunting Rare Deer in Siam.

A representative of Jamrach, the well known animal dealer, is now in Bangkok, apparently in search of the big deer known as the Cervus Schomburki, not a single specimen of which has ever reached Europe alive They are to be found only in the ranges of hills in the higher lands in Siam.—Siam Observer.

Rejoiced with the Others.

Minister—I made seven hearts happy to-day.

Parishioner—How was that?

"Married three couples."

"That makes only six"

"Well, do you think I did it for nothing?"—Stray Stories.

All Used Up.

"I would like," he said, "to do something to cement our friendship."

"I'm afraid," she replied, "that you never can. You're so stuck on yourself [illegible] I don't see where any more cement is to come from."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION.

Everyone Knows When He is Constipated and Everyone Should Know the Risk He is Running When He Fails to Promptly Correct it.

Any Disease Epidemic or Otherwise to Which He or She May be Exposed is Sure to Result Seriously.

There are two ways to remove constipation; the wrong way is to drench the bowels with a powerful, griping, drastic cathartic that injures the coating of the bowel channels and produces an early return of the trouble in a more chronic form. The right way is to use a natural, easy and mild laxative that tones up and strengthens the bowels and leaves a healthful influence behind it. Prickly Ash Bitters will empty the bowels just as thoroughly as the harsher cathartics, and combines all the tonic and strengthening properties necessary to permanently cure the habit.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.

Sold Everywhere, Price $1.00.

TIME OF TRAINS
ADA, I. T.

THE RIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN

St. Louis	Houston,
Hanibal,	Dallas,
Kansas City,	Fort Worth,
Junction City,	San Antonio
Oklahoma City,	Galveston,
In the North,	in Texas.

and all points beyond.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 112 Express, daily.....4 05 p m
No. 564 Local, except Sunday.11 53 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 111 Express, daily.....11 53 a m
No. 563 Local, except Sunday.2 16 p m

Annual Convention Retail Hardware and Implement Dealers Association of Texas, Dallas, Texas, January 23 to 25, 1906. For this occasion the Frisco will sell tickets at $6.80 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Jan. 22, 23 and 24, limit for return Jan. 27th, 1906. I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.

Ada Opera House

Otis B. Weaver
Fire Insurance Agent

Represents several old line companies with practically unlimited capital.

Competitive Rates Are Met

Policies are written correctly and losses promptly paid . . .

The business of the property owners of this county is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE IN THE

Weaver Building,

Corner 12th & Broadway.

To Aid the Southwest

Have you seen the new magazine, *Southwest?*

It is published in St. Louis (formerly the Frisco Magazine).

It is published by a Southwest man, contains stories of the Southwest and articles of interest to Southwest people, contributed by Southwest writers. It circulates in the Southwest, and contains the advertisements of Southwest firms. It will aid the Southwest in all her aims—for more people, for more factories, for advantageous legislation—for investment, immigration and irrigation.

Aid the work and benefit yourself by subscribing. Send 50c. for a year, 25c. for six months, or a postal for a *sample copy FREE.*

We also answer free of charge, inquiries from persons interested in settling or investing in the Southwest and furnish advertising rates on application. Address

Southwest, 1021 Frisco Building, St. Louis

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some rare bargains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors : : : : :

Weaver Building, :-: 12th and Broadway.

Excursions to Florida and Cuba.

FRISCO SYSTEM

Will sell daily until April 30th 1906, low rate round trip tickets from all stations to certain points in Florida and Cuba, also to certain points in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina. Return limit, June 1st 1906. Through sleepers and Fred Harvey meals.

Let us furnish you rates, schedules, descriptive literature and other information.

I. McNair, Agent, Ada, I. T.
F. E. Clark, D. P. A., Wichita Kansas.

FRISCO SYSTEM

TIME CARD.
Ada, Ind. Ter.

EAST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 510 Meteor,	4:48 p. m.
No. 512 Eastern Exp,	9:45 a. m.
No. 542 Local Freight,	8:45 p. m.

WEST BOUND TRAINS.

No. 509 Meteor	9:00 a. m.
No. 511 Texas Pass	9:05 p. m.
No. 541 Local Freight	7:45 a.m.

Local freight trains carry passengers provided with permits. Ten per cent saved on the purchase of round trip tickets.

I. McNair, Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL NEWS

Mayor Duncan went to Tupelo.

E. L. Steed went to Wetumka.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, phone 185. tf 193

Will Jones is out again after two weeks sickness.

W. J. Reed went to Pauls Valley.

Deputy Marshal Sublett left for Marrietta.

C. H. Hardesty was down from Konawa on business.

For fine confectionery and fruits the Elite leads. 26t 244

J. C. Little, Esq., was up from Roff yesterday.

Frank Fleet of Sasakwa was in town Sunday.

I. J. Bailey and wife, from near Tyrola, were in town today.

The Elite Cafe serves the best short orders in the city. 26t 244

Mrs. Parry Lanham and children were from Center shopping.

Dr. B. H. Erb, surgeon dentist, Henley & Biles building. 233 tf

Col. J. W. Hays made a trip to Stonewall.

Judge Winn was in Stonewall yesterday.

George A. Henley has returned from a business trip to Kansas City.

Idus Harris spent Sunday with his brother at Whitewright, Tex.

Leonard Malicoate, from Madison county, Kentucky, is visiting his brother, F. M.

Wedding announcements—the uptodate kind—at the News office. 6 tf

H. F. Douglass, a prominent banker of Shawnee, was in Ada Sunday.

First class dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Hougton at Mrs. Emory's corner Broadway and West 14th Street. 6t 268

R. E. Davenport, a leading attorney of Mt. Vernon, Texas, and an old friend of the editor, was in the city today enroute to Maude on professional business.

John Beard returned from Shawnee, Okla.

Miss Alice Saunders returned home last afternoon from a month's visit with relatives at Sherman.

J. F. Winters and Lee Daggs left today for Poteau to attend court.

Mrs W. A Alexander spent Sunday with her sister at Stonewall, Mr Alexander returning with her

Ladies, you can get calling cards at the News that are simply superb.

Mrs. Rogers, mother of U B., has gone to Jefferson, Texas, for a visit with relatives.

Mr. W. L. Cochran and wife and daughter, Miss Ella, of Stonewall, spent Sunday with the family of J F. McKeel.

Mrs Sallie Mat Carnes, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Pete Rollow, returned to Stonewall today.

Judge C. A. Galbraith and Mrs. Galbraith of Oklahoma City are visiting their kinspeople, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ebey.

M. H Hawkins of Hickory gave the News a pleasant call today.

The agent for the Winona Mills hosiery and fine underwear is in the city for this week. Think over what you want. If I should miss you call me up at the Hotel Byrd and oblige 2t 268
O. H. Woods.

M. Y. Wilson of Corsicana, Texas, is in the city prospecting.

Judge E. W. Cantrell, an attorney of Iola, Kansas, has been prospecting in Ada. He is so well pleased with the town that he left today for Kansas to make preparations to remove hither.

Mayor W. L. Cochran of Stonewall was in town today for the first time in a good while. He says he notes much improvement in Ada since his last visit.

Republican Pow-wow.

Deputy Marshals Brents and Cummings left this forenoon for Checotah to attend the meeting of the territorial republican executive committee. There is to be a big banquet tonight and a meeting of the committee Tuesday. U. S. Marshal Colbert and the Ardmore contingent were on the same train.

Much Freight Traffic.

There seems to be considerable freight traffic these days on the Frisco. The switches were blocked this morning in Francis, so that freight trains had to come to Ada to let the passengers pass. The passenger trains met here, and the switches were so full that it was a tight squeeze.

And the Druggist Laughed.

On last Saturday a lady drug drummer made the town of Ada. Now this lady was a bit plump, somewhat stout, rather obese—in rugged odium, she was mighty fat. So much so that her grip could be more conveniently carried, held straight out.

Well, the lady of the grip flitted—insofar as she was capable of flitting—into the pill emporium of one of Ada's leading druggists and proceeded to engage him in conversation in a very engaging manner. She made some very appropriate remarks about the nice weather, and then the nice town, and then the nice drug store, and eventually her nice samples. There came a pause, as pauses come when purchasers are deciding to buy, or perhaps how courteously to refuse. Possibly hoping to suggest a needed replenishment of stock the lady, in all seriousness, inquired, "Have you any Antifat on hand?" The druggist's eyes took a quick survey, he felt a violent disturbance of his risibles, turned red and swelled up in the face, lost control of himself and the druggist laughed! He tried manfully to recover his face and gravity, but no use—the second explosion was yet louder The lady swept, with outraged dignity, out of the door— and the whole drugstore family laughed!

Notice.

By virtue of authority placed in me I will rent to the highest bidder for cash in hand under sealed bids on Saturday, February 3rd, 1906, at two o'clock p. m., the following land to wit. East one half of southeast ¼ of sec. 33, township 4, north, range 6, east, and southwest ¼ of sec. 34, township 4, north, range 6, east, this land located just east of the M K. & T. Ry. adjoining the southeast part of Ada, except the small tract of land west of the M. K & T. Ry. laying between the town and the railroad, which is reserved. There is something like 100 acrres of land in cultivation, the rest in pasture, containing in all about 240 acres. Together with all improvements east of the M. K. & T. Ry.

Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. 5t 268 w1-42
W. H. Braley, Receiver

Notice.

To all members of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Ada local: You are requested to be at the Labor Hall on Friday night, Feb. 2nd. Important business. Don't fail to be present—also the applicants who have not been instructed in the secrets.
By Committee, 5t 268
S. J. Armstrong,
J. D. Looper.

AUCTION SALE

Of Town Lots at Tupelo, Indian Territory.

On February 8, there will be an auction sale of town lots, both business and residence, at Tupelo, I. T., when splendid opportunities for investment and speculation will be offered. The terms of sale will be one-half cash and balance in 3 and 6 months. Round trip tickets will be sold at all points on the M. K. & T. railroad from Oklahoma City and from Denison, Texas at one and one-third fare. For further particulars address 12t 264 w2t 41
W. C. Duncan, Ada, I. T.
Geo. Northup, Oklahoma City.

- Make Good -

Resolutions

For the New Year.

RESOLVE to give your feet all the comfort possible. - - - - -

Keep this resoltuion by buying your shoes from

Chapman

The Shoeman

Surprise Store

Pennies saved will soon amount to dollars. When on the look for bargains don't fail to come by the

SURPRISE STORE

14-qt tin dishpans ...10c
3 boxes of Searchlight matches.....10c
10-qt tin buckets.....10c
3-lb bucket Golden Axle Grease.....15c
1 lot of boys' and men's heavy winter caps....10c

We are offering some extra bargains in boys' pants in sizes from 5 to 15 years. Not a pair in the lot worth less than 45c, they all go at 2 pairs for.....75c

1 lot small boys' all wool sweaters. These sweaters are actually worth 75c and $1 00. 4 dozen to select from in red, white, blue and mixed colors, in small sizes only each.....45c

Surprise Store

The People Who Put the Price Down

Gen. Wheeler's Last Ambition.

Gen. Wheeler was an examle of the hard fighting southern leaper, who knew when the war was over and became one of the most useful citizens of the reunited country.

Congressman Dolliver relates a good story of the late Gen Wheeler. He says that Wheeler came to him in 1898 and besought him to use his influence wth the president to get him (Wheeler) a place in the army. Dolliver told him he was too old to fight and that he should stand aside and let the young men do the work. "My boy," replied Wheeler, "you don't understand, I was graduated from the United States military academy, but when the war came I went with my state, and left the service of the federal government. I fought pretty hard in that war, and you can't scare me by telling me what the hardships will be. I may die down there in Cuba with the fever, as you say, but you don't know how much good it would do me now to have the privilege of dying in the uniform of a United States soldier."

For Cash ONLY

50-lb U S Flour	$1.20
50-lb Gilt Edge Flour	1.00
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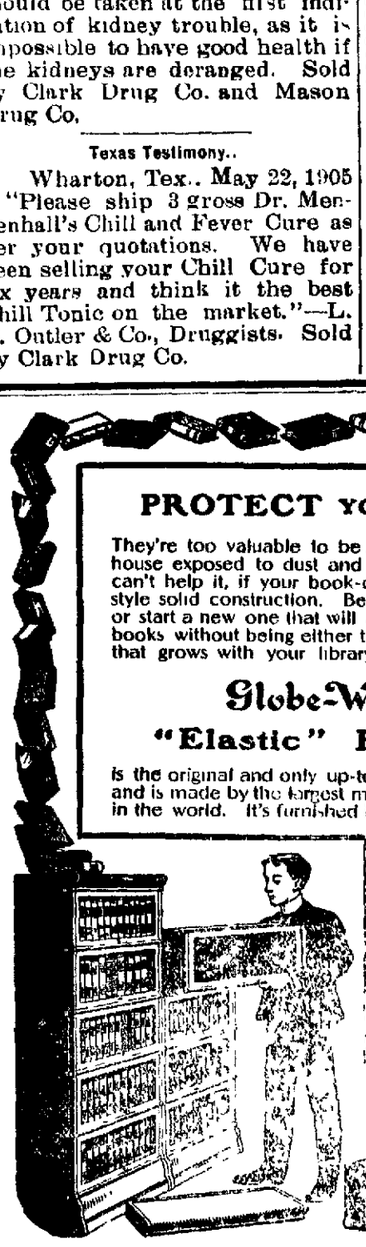
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Household Matters

To Warm the Feet.

Better than hot bottle is a flannel bag for your feet. Make it after the style of an ordinary pillow case and you will find it a great comfort, keeping your feet and legs very warm in bed, says the Chicago News.

Air the Clothes.

After blankets, sofa pillows, draperies of all descriptions, winter clothing, and in fact all the articles of use and wear that have been stored in camphor or moth-proofing substances during the summer are first taken from their coverings they should be be hung in the open air and sunshine for at least two days. That precaution will insure the destruction of any germs that may have summered in them.

Sponging Cloth.

Cloth for women's wear should always be shrunken before being made up. This is done to shrink it and to make it proof against rainspots. To shrink cloth spread it out on a long table, but do not open the folds of the material. Cover it with pieces of muslin made very wet with warm water; then roll the cloth up, rolling the wet muslin in with it. This will bring all the cloth in contact with the wet muslin. Allow this to remain rolled up for several hours, or a better way would be to do this at night and leave rolled up until morning, when it is to be opened out and pressed on both sides of the fold until dry, remembering that the right side of the cloth is always inside the fold.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Uses of the Flat Iron.

In making garments, and especially dresses, the flat iron must be used from start to finish. In no other way can a satisfactory result be obtained in making a cloth, or other nice gown. Every little seam must be opened and pressed out. If you are pressing a skirt (and skirts need this attention not only when new, but also during their entire existence), place it right side down over a skirt board, smoothing it very evenly up on the board, and laying carefully any pleats or tucks. When the pleats have to be basted into place, use very fine thread, as a coarse thread is apt to leave its mark in the pressing. Now place a chair or stand under the skirt board to support the rest of the skirt, and this will prevent it from dragging the part to be pressed out of place. Let the iron be a moderately heavy one, and, after laying a clean wet cloth over the part to be pressed, press (do not iron) your garment; that is, do not rub the iron up and down and cross wise, but, when changing it from place to place, lift it. Move the iron frequently, or it will leave the impress of its shape upon the cloth. Slender irons are required when pressing waists. A seam presser may be made of a piece of curtain pole, or broom stick. It should be ten or twelve inches long, rolled evenly in flannel and covered with muslin, and is a great convenience for pressing sleeves.—Ladies' Home Journal.



Crumpets—Mix into a stiff batter one egg, one-half teaspoonful each of salt and sugar, one pint of milk, and one and one-half pints of flour with which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, and bake on top of range in greased muffin rings on a hot, greased griddle.

Graham Gems—Sift together one cupful each of white and Graham flour, one and one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Then add one egg and one cupful of sweet milk. Rye or oatmeal may be substituted for the Graham flour.

Chicken Salad Sandwiches — Bake chow paste in long slender shapes, like eclairs, cut narrower and shorter; when cold split apart on the ends and one side and fill with chicken salad; put the top back in place, after inserting a celery plume at each end. Garnish the serving dish with celery leaves and pim-olas or olives.

Hoecake—Take a very stiff batter of water and cornmeal, adding a pinch of salt. Grease a thick iron griddle very sparingly, and when hot put the batter on in a large cake about an inch thick. Smooth and cook slowly. When cooked on one side for about ten minutes turn carefully and cook on the other side. Serve whole, letting each one break off a portion.

Fig Cake—One and a half cups sugar, one-quarter cup butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup corn starch, whites of three eggs well beaten; bake in two layers and fill with fig filling; chop one pound of figs, add one-half cup sugar and one cup water, stew until soft and smooth, spread between the layers and frost the top of the cake with white frosting.

Spiced Rolls—Dissolve a yeast cake in one cupful of boiling water and one-half cupful of milk, and add flour as for bread mixture. When quite light, having set to "rise," mix in four eggs, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one-half cupful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt and sufficient flour to knead. When light roll into a thin sheet, brush with butter, dredge with cinnamon, sugar and sprinkle with currants. Roll up, cut into rounds and bake in a moderately hot oven for about twenty minutes.

FRIED SCALLOPS.

MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING A DELECTABLE DISH

Surprising Ignorance on the Part of the General Public as to the Every-Day Life of a Very Common Shellfish--How Scallops First Came On the Market--The Manner of Their Capture.

THREE men at luncheon in a downtown chop house were eating fried scallops.

"Where do these things come from?" asked one.

"They're some kind of shellfish," ventured another.

"Yes, that's what they are," remarked the third man. "But they're cut into little squares like dice before they're cooked."

This conversation revealed that what the average person doesn't know about scallops would fill a pretty big book. The only true thing that any of the three men said was that scallops are a shellfish. But they are not cut into dice-like squares. The part of a scallop fit to eat is round, like the eye of an oyster, but it gets its cubic form from being tightly packed in boxes for shipment to market.

The scallop is a fall and winter delicacy. Like many other good things for the New Yorker's table, it comes from Long Island. Fishermen of the Maine coast also catch scallops, but Fulton Market dealers say they cannot equal the Long Island ones, and so the latter are the more popular here.

THE HOME OF THE SCALLOP.

Peconic Bay, on Long Island, is the home of the scallop sold in New York, and one town down there, New Suffolk, seems to have a monopoly of the scallop-catching industry. On September 1 scallop fishing is begun, and the baymen keep hard at it as long as the bay isn't closed by ice. So far this season does not give promise of a plentiful supply of scallops. As a consequence this shellfish is quite high now, the market price being about $4.50 a gallon. In an average season the price ranges from $1 to $2.

Scallops were first discovered in Peconic Bay about fifty years ago—in 1857, to be exact. One day in the late fall of that year a schooner from Norwalk, Conn., was seen sailing around off New Suffolk. The natives noticed she seemed to be dredging for something. A party of them, headed by Captain George I. Tuthill, a retired whaler, who died a few years ago, went out to the schooner and saw she was loaded with what they thought at first were clams, but which proved to be scallops. The sub-circular, ribbed shell of the scallop was new to them. The Connecticut schooner's captain told the Long Island men that he was going to take his catch back home and sell it there. Scallops had been found in Connecticut waters some time previous to this Yankee's visit to Peconic Bay. But he wasn't satisfied to be one among many at home, and so he set out on a prospecting voyage, as it were finally locating an extensive bed of scallops in Peconic Bay, off New Suffolk. Captain Tuthill and his brother, a one-time whaler like himself, some days later rigged up a couple of dredges such as the Norwalk skipper had used. Then they set out scallop-fishing. They made a fair catch, and, as the Yankee sailor had shown them how to open the scallops and take out the edible part, they determined to ship a box to a commission merchant at Fulton Market. The scallops, however, failed to make a hit there on their first appearance, and in a week Captain Tuthill was informed by the commission merchant that his shipment had spoiled. He was advised, though, to send some in the shell. He shipped a barrel that way. These were sold, and there was a call for others. In this way New Yorkers became acquainted with scallops, liked them, and cried for more.

THE RISE OF AN INDUSTRY.

Thus the business that has become an important industry on the east end of Long Island had its start. Captain Tuthill's example was followed by other New Suffolk men, and soon dozens of the inhabitants of that place were shipping opened scallops to Fulton Market as fast as they could get them ready. For a long time scallops were to be caught only in the part of Peconic Bay off New Suffolk. Later they were discovered in other sections of the bay, and scalloping became quite an industry all along the bay from Riverhead to Greenport. But New Suffolk always seems to have held the lead in this business. Nowadays baymen from many other places come to New Suffolk every fall and winter seeking scallops.

The scallops lie on the sandy bottom of the bay. They are migratory and seem to shift around like schools of fish. Sometimes they are found in great beds piled up one on top of another several tiers deep. The baymen catch them with a dredge made of a large strong net with a five-foot iron plate at its mouth. The dredge is attached to a length of rope, the other end of which is fastened to the scallop boat. On Peconic Bay, sailboats are used exclusively in scallop fishing, but on the Maine coast the scallop fishers have boats propelled by naphtha as well as sail. Down on Long Island the scallop fleet sets sail at daylight. Each boat usually has two men. The boats all make for spots where it is known scallops are to be found. Having arrived at the scallop bed, dredges are thrown out, three on a side. The dredges sink to the bottom of the bay, where the scallops cling. As the boat sails slowly along, pulling the dredges after it, the scallops are scooped into the nets. Pretty soon dredges are hauled in, and the baymen find out what sort of luck they have had. Often a dredge may contain nearly a bushel of scallops, but there are times, too, when it is full only of seaweed.

Occasionally the baymen come across a scallop bed a mile or more square. Then nearly all of them make for it at once, and for days their boats, with dredges out, circle round the place, from a distance looking like a flock of sea gulls. When a bayman secures a fair load of scallops, one part of his day's work is done, and he makes a start for home. The earlier a scalloper gets home, the sooner his catch is opened and packed in boxes for shipment to market. At New Suffolk scallops are opened in little shacks called scallop shops, built along the beach. Each boatman has his own scallop shop, and to it he carries his catch at the end of the day's scalloping. The scallops are opened afternoons and evenings so as to be shipped to market on the early morning train of the Long Island Railroad.

Opening scallops is an industry participated in by men and women, boys and girls. At one side of the scallop shop is a long, high table, at which the openers stand or sit on high stools. In front of each opener is a square hole, cut in the table. Under this hole is a barrel. At the right a wooden box stands on the table, while at the left is a pile of scallops. The opener takes a scallop in the left hand, deftly separates the shells with a knife held in the right, and, quick as a wink, removes the growth known as the rim around the white, meaty, eatable part. This latter is flipped into the wooden box at the opener's right. The shells are dropped through the hole in the table into the barrel. Many of the openers are so expert that they keep a steady stream of scallops flying into the box. A bushel or a bushel and a half of scallops in the shell yield a gallon when opened. Openers are paid twenty cents a gallon for their work. When scallops are plentiful they do a rushing business. The girls and women often make the best openers, and their earnings frequently are quite large. One married woman at New Suffolk last winter made $3 a day, and she quit work long enough every day to go home and prepare her husband's meals. On Long Island farmers' wives and daughters join the openers in the winter, when there is nothing to be done in the agricultural line. They are glad of the opportunity to earn pin money, and the baymen in the winter, when scallops are usually the most plentiful, are delighted to secure all the openers to be had. Scallop opening is never allowed to become dull work, for in every shop visits of musical natives are encouraged, with the result that banjo, guitar and violin concerts are common, especially on dreary winter nights. Then the scallop shop stove has a glowing fire, and all hands sing lustily.

COST OF THE SHELLFISH.

Not a few of the Long Island baymen have become quite comfortable catching scallops. The prices they get at the market for their catches vary greatly. Sometimes when there is a big supply they receive as low as fifty cents a gallon. The price now, $4 to $4.50, is unusually high, but scallops are very scarce. From $1 to $2 is a fair average price. Out of this the scalloper must pay for opening and shipping his catch, as well as a commission to the merchant who handles the scallops in the market.

Early winter is usually the busiest period of the scallop season. Then many Long Island baymen have been known to clear, for a time, as high as $50 to $100 a day. One man out of his earnings last year bought a boat for $1800. He and others who were equally successful had to work early and late. But the Peconic Bay scallopers are pretty husky chaps, and they have no inclination to avoid strenuous labor. In very rough weather the daring and clever seamen among them get a good chance to reap a harvest, for then the timid souls stay ashore. As a result, the baymen who venture out have a monopoly of scalloping for the time being, and they are able to make larger shipments to market than usual.

There seems to be a steady demand for Peconic Bay scallops. Although comparatively few restaurant patrons know just what they are and where they come from, this ignorance does not make them relish the dainty shellfish any the less. Ordinarily, scallops are served fried, with a slice or two of bacon. If cooked shortly after being caught and opened, they have a delicious flavor. But there are tricks in the scallop trade, as in every other. Sometimes either a bayman or a market man soaks scallops in water in order to make them swell so that an ordinary gallon of them will yield a gallon and a half. This process deprives the scallop of the flavor that is all its own. Not many city lovers of the shellfish, however, notice the difference. But any one who has eaten scallops as they are cooked in the scalloping towns on Peconic Bay, readily detects the trick.—New York Evening Post.

Growing of grapes in graperies furnishes an important source of revenue in some countries, notably Belgium and the Channel Islands.

Sir Alfred Harmsworth on Future Newspapers

He Predicts Specialized Journals, One Devoted to Sport, One to Religion, One to Politics and Illustrated More or Less.

"It is very probable that the daily press of the future will be highly specialized, so much so that we may anticipate one daily devoted entirely to politics, another to sport, another to religious matters, another entirely devoted to literature, and so on," said Sir Alfred Harmsworth, in the course of an interview granted to the World's staff correspondent in London. "Then the man who reads will be able to take any one or all of them, as he pleases. Of course, we already have daily papers entirely devoted to sport, and it will be found that there is equally good public for papers devoted exclusively to some one other subject. In London, for instance, there are several daily papers trying to cover the whole ground, very much like one another in their supply of news, and not a few of them losing a great deal of money. In time to come this will give place to specialization in the directions which I have mentioned.

"I do not see any objection to daily newspapers, like the Times here, running large lending libraries. Perhaps in the distant future the newspaper will supply the public not only with news, but with everything else that it wants."

Twelve months ago Sir Alfred Harmsworth, the multi-millionaire of English journalism, contributed an article in the World on "How to Achieve Business Success." He then owned thirty-three publications. Since then they have nearly doubled in number. During this twelve months also the English public has been rather startled to find that in addition to starting many fresh publications of the popular kind with which his name is associated, he has turned his attention to old-established papers, some of them possessing more prestige than circulation.

Latterly it has been rumored—and some definite statements have been made to that effect in New York and in London—that Sir Alfred Harmsworth has been completing arrangements for duplicating his London enterprises in New York. On being asked by the World correspondent if these statements were true, Sir Alfred Harmsworth replied:

"They are absolutely untrue. I have not the slightest intention of building up any establishment in the States. I have arranged for the publication of the 'Self-Educator' there because a spontaneous demand arose for it. That is all. If I were foolish enough to think of catering to the American public I should have just as much chance as an American would have in catering to the English public if he came over to London. I shall be glad if you will give the statement that I intend to try my hand in the American periodical market the most absolute contradiction.

"Nor have I any intention of developing a Sunday newspaper on the lines of the Sunday editions of the big New York dailies. There never will be any demand for such a paper in London. There is a great difference in the requirements of the British and American public, and the journalistic supply runs on different lines altogether. The British public is accustomed to getting all it wants in the way of stories and illustrations in our weekly periodicals, for which there is practically no equivalent in the States. Consequently the Sunday editions of the big American dailies supply this want by delivering a composite publication, including humorous pictures, made up in sections.

"With regard to illustrations, my experience of the daily newspaper is that it should either be fully illustrated or not illustrated at all. Consequently the Daily Mail is reducing its illustrations to the vanishing point, while we are increasing their number in the Daily Mirror. The public demand is that the newspaper shall be one thing or the other. The same thing applies in the States. That there is a large public growing up which prefers solid reading matter to a combination of letter-press and illustrations is shown by the growing number of 'all-reading magazines' now being produced on both sides of the Atlantic."

"It is suggested that the extent and variety of your business, its all-embracing character, is bringing your operations more or less into line with the American trusts."

"There seems to me to be no reason for that suggestion. The distinctive features of trusts which is so much disliked is the squeezing out by any sort of means of all other competitors, and so obtaining a monopoly. Nothing of the kind takes place with my business. In fact, our own success in various directions has enabled others to obtain success on similar lines. There cannot be anything to deplore in the growth and expansion of a business which succeeds on the basis of fair competition.

"I confess, however, that it is one of my ambitions, which I commend to my energetic friends in the States, to make my business self-sufficing and to manufacture for myself everything that I require. Hence my purchase of land in Newfoundland, in order that I may be able to make my own paper. Soon we hope to make everything for ourselves.

"I think the big newspapers of the near future will find it convenient to make simultaneous issues in various parts of the country, just as, apart from the over-seas edition, I have established the simultaneous publication of the Daily Mail in London, Manchester and Paris."—New York World.

A COUGH

What Causes This Irritative Sensation in the Throat.

A cough was intended by nature as a means of removing some offending substance from the air-passages, and as such it is of the greatest protection. If the irritation of the mucuous membrane of the larynx and bronchial tubes, caused by the presence of some strange body or of the usual mucous secretion in too great quantity, did not excite the expulsive act which we call coughing, we should be in constant danger of suffocation every time we had a slight attack of bronchitis or a cold in the chest.

If a cough were occasioned only in this way it would be a most useful measure, and there would be no more need for cough mixtures than for remedies to arrest breathing. But the human machine sometimes gets out of order, like any other mechanism. The wires get crossed, and a message sent from some distant organ, like the liver, for example, may get switched over to the nerve-centre which regulates the complex series of movements producing cough; this centre, receiving a stimulus from somewhere, responds as if the message came from the larynx, and a cough is established. This "liver-cough" does no good, and the sooner it is stopped the better.

Again, the mucous membrane of some portion of the air-tubes, instead of secreting too freely, may become dry. The nerve-centre is warned mechanically that there is something irritating the larynx or bronchial tubes, and it starts a cough to get rid of it. This cough, too, is useless, and worse than useless, for it serves only to irritate still more the inflamed mucous membrane.

Cough may also be excited by abnormal conditions in the nose, ears or gullet, or may occur as a symptom of disease of the heart, kidneys or nervous system. In such cases, it is the endeavor of the physician to arrest the cough by discovery and removal of the cause, if possible, or if this cannot be done, by the administration of cough remedies.

In cough due to dryness of the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, the remedies employed are those that will promote a flow of mucous to moisten the offending part. This can sometimes be accomplished without medicine, by inhalation of the vapor rising from a pitcher of hot water to which a teaspoonful of benzoin has been added. Until the cause of a cough is known the use of powerful cough medicines, most of which contain paregoric or opium in some form, is most inadvisable.—Youth's Companion.

Hard on John.

The Rev. F. A. Mayhall, of St. Louis, who wants his parish to allow him to supplement his salary by the practice of law, said the other day:

"A minister, to do good work, must have enough money to maintain a good position. He must not be obliged to resort to economies that are often ludicrous and discouraging. He must hold his head up.

"To practice economy, you know, is often humiliating, often ridiculous. I know of a poor and economical young man who, about to marry, wished to impress upon his bride the necessity of the strictest frugality.

"Accordingly, having arranged his program in advance, he invited her to take Sunday dinner at his home with his mother and himself.

"All sat down to the table on the appointed day, but, as he was about to begin the carving, the young man pointed sternly to a stale crust of bread, laid on a plate with other debris, for consignment to the garbage pail. He had, you must understand, put the bread there himself, to point a moral with.

"'Mother, mother,' he said, 'a good slice of bread? Going to throw out a good slice fo bread?'

"And he rescued it and put it on the bread plate, and with his dinner he ate it, though it was as hard as a chunk of steel.

"'I never like to see anything wasted,' he said in a moral tone.

"And then his mother, to help him drive home this lesson in economy, added:

"'True, Maggie. True, my dear. I've always said that when I lost our John, I would need to keep a pig.'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

James' Woe.

"Well, James, how are you feeling to-day?" said a minister to one of his parishioners, an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism. "I hope the pains are nothing worse. You are not looking so bright as usual to-day."

"Na, sir," said the old fellow, sadly; "I've been unfortunate to-day."

"How, James? In what way?" queried the pastor.

"Well, sir," was the reply, "I got a letter frae a lawyer body this mornin' tellin' me that ma cousin 'Jack' had died an' that he had left me two hunner' poun'."

"Two hundred pounds," repeated the minister. "And you call that hard luck? Why, it is quite a fortune for you, James."

"Ay," said the old man sorrowfully, "but the stupid lawyer body didn't put enough stamps on his letter and I had a penny to pay for extra postage."—Scottish-American.

An Auto-Lighted Tree.

The family were afraid to have candles on the Christmas tree because of all the little children, so they used colored electric lights. The tiny little batteries that can be bought in a store did not make a sufficiently powerful light, so they hired a 40 horse-power gasoline automobile to come and stand outside the door, attached the electric bulbs to the batteries and got all the light they wanted.—Country Life in America.

LITTLE THINGS Worth Knowing

Among the elephants, both sexes of the African species have ivory tusks, while in Asia these are generally restricted to the male.

A coal company at Aberdare, South Wales, was fined recently for having incorrect scales, although the error was considerably against the company.

A unique way of delivering mails is that adopted for one of the islands of the Tonga Group in the Pacific, where the danger of approaching inshore renders it necessary for the mail steamer to use a skyrocket as a postman.

A study of the fishes of Panama Bay shows that out of 374 enumerated species, 204 are known to exist in the Gulf of California. This is held to indicate that in former ages there was open communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Algeria has a river of genuine ink, caused by the joining of two streams, one of which comes from an iron region, while the second stream flows from a peat swamp. On meeting, the acid of one stream blends with the iron solution of the other, and ink is the result.

The dried skin of a shark is hard and smooth. The material is known as shagreen, and is used for covering whip handles and instrument cases. It is also used by cabinetmakers for polishing fine woods. The fins are made into a glue that is used largely by silk manufacturers.

SICK ROOM MEALS

Advice as to the Care of the Patient and His Food.

Although it is the function of the physician to indicate the general nature of the nourishment to be given to his patient, the responsibility for the proper feeding of the sick person devolves almost entirely on the nurse, and on her tact and judgment the success of the treatment will depend. Even when the food is correctly prepared, much attention to the manner of service is requisite in order to make it tempting to the invalid.

During illness the things that naturally stimulate the appetite, such as fresh air and exercise, are entirely lacking, so that every possible means must be used to render the idea of food as agreeable as possible. Chief among these is the care of the mouth and tongue. Unless these are kept scrupulously clean by the use of cleansing lotions, particles of fermenting food are retained, and give rise to much discomfort. This is especially true of milk, the administration of which should always be followed by a cleansing of the tongue with some such preparation as a mixture of equal parts of glycerin, lemon-juice and water applied with a cotton swab.

Before bringing in the meal the room should have been put in order as much as possible, the patient's hands and face sponged off, and the bedclothes and pillows freshly arranged. The tray itself should be decked with the prettiest china, the whitest and freshest linen and the brightest silver the household boasts. Very small portions only should be set before a sick person, for in this way a greater amount is likely to be eaten than if the weak appetite is appalled by the sight of well-filled plates.

In giving liquids to persons unable to sit up, the head should be raised by slipping the hand under the pillow, instead of directly under the head, as in this way the position is less constrained and swallowing is easier. The conventional sick-feeders with nozzles are usually disliked by patients, and in most cases fluids can be taken without much effort through a bent glass tube or from a tumbler only a third full. Here again the patient should not be presented with more than he is likely to drink, as a sick person feels a certain satisfaction in completely emptying his glass.

It is often a difficult question to decide whether or not to waken a sleeping patient for food. In most cases it is better to wait, but often a sufferer may be roused sufficiently to take a few swallows, and yet be able to drop off again and sleep all the more soundly for having received the nourishment.—Youth's Companion.

Ever Faithful.

A gentleman once possessed a valuable sporting dog which was extremely clever in the retrieving of dead and wounded game. It had, in fact, never been known to lose a bird when brought down by the gun. The owner, however, was a remarkably bad shot, and one day, on firing both barrels at a rabbit that ran unexpectedly across his path, he heard a mournful howl. The next moment his dog appeared, carrying a black object in his mouth, and laid it carefully at his master's feet. The animal had retrieved his own tail.—London Globe.

Klaads Put to Work.

A. R. Jelliman, the well-known Rhodesian hunter of Macheche, who some time back captured a number of young eland, has been most successful in domesticating and training them to the yoke.

He has had eight of them working in a wagon for some time, and they answered admirably, being faster and more powerful than oxen.—Bulawayo Chronicle.

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